# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### Alsace and Lorraine.

### Speech of Prince Bismarck.

### The Times on the Washington Treaty

### Germany and the War Indemnity.

### The Butler Impeachment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## BISMARCK.

**His Speech Upon the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.**

In the German Diet, on the 25th of May, the bill respecting the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire came up for discussion, when a Pole, Von Taczanowski, made a bitter attack against the measure. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, then rose and said:—

Have no fear, gentlemen, that I shall answer the previous speaker. You will, with me, partake of the feeling that his speech requires no answer. (Very true!) If I refer to a portion of his distorted statements, it is only to defend an absent one who has no voice in these deliberations. This is, or rather these are, the French Ministers with whom I have concluded the peace. I can give the assurance that no secret provisions exist; the treaty has been concluded as it has been published. Besides, I feel the necessity of saying a few words to you, as I was not allowed to participate in the discussion upon the first and second readings of the bill, or particularly in the deliberations of the commission where I might have expressed myself unreservedly. I was glad to perceive from the result of the discussions that you have resisted the temptation to determine the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, in the present state of affairs, further than at present absolutely necessary. It is first necessary to reconnoitre the country. What we now have to give the Alsatians is the right of German citizenship, the privilege of free intercourse in Germany in commercial and social relations. We must come to a conclusion respecting the form in which we will give them this citizenship. Thereby it can only be a question whether Alsace should be annexed to one of the existing States of the Union, or whether it shall be a direct province of the Empire until it shall have become domesticated in the family. It has only recently come in question whether Alsace shall be given to Prussia or whether it shall be an Imperial province. I have expressed myself unconditionally for the latter alternative, as I regard it as more easy for the Alsatians to become friendly to the name of "German" than to that of "Prussian." It is our task to strengthen particularism in Alsace. The more they regard themselves as Alsatians the more they will be inclined to give up the French.

A second subject, in which I, in my absence, had the luck to have a vote of want of confidence, is the question respecting the debt. I do not know whether you can conceive of the peculiar impression made upon me, when I returned from the peace negotiations and learned that my person had been declared without credit. I am entitled to little credit for the great results of the war, but I can apply to myself the credit for the fact that Alsace is perfectly free from debts. Upon the negotiations I had it in view to make a very considerable instalment of the French war contribution to become payable at an earlier day than was provided for in the articles of peace. This was made possible by my declaring myself willing that a part should be paid in French bank notes on condition that the payment should immediately be made. The bank notes stand at par in Alsace, and consequently a week hence no one will receive the first 40,000,000 francs in Muhlhausen, Strasbourg, or Metz. I have also agreed that, of the second rate, which becomes due at the end of this year, a sum of 125,000,000 shall be paid, already in the course of the summer, 60 days after the capture of Paris. I think that thereby I am entitled to the gratitude of the country. However, you have declared to the Alsatians, We send you this Chancellor, but give him no money; we don't stand behind him. (Laughter.) It has never occurred to me to contract debts for the country, if the country itself does not desire it. I would regret in the highest degree, if you should adhere to your resolution. In this case I would in the Federal Council give to the bill a new character by which the personal co-operation of the Chancellor would be excluded. The Emperor can appoint another official. The power must be so conferred upon me that I can appear before the country and say:—I come with the full confidence of the German Imperial Diet, and I am quite ready to do you every service that the country can expect, but give me the possibility of doing this with pleasure. (Applause.)

In the discussion that ensued Herr Larker expressed regret that the Chancellor had misunderstood him. In the vote on the debt there was not the least expression of want of confidence; it was not the intention in any way by law to regulate the future condition of Alsace and German Lorraine. Prince Bismarck in reply said:—

The public acknowledgment is far beyond my merits. I have only said my efforts in favor of Alsace have not been recognized, for I could have come to another arrangement with the French. I cannot recede from my position—you want to fetter me with respect to the Alsatians. As to the results that would ensue if the law should not be enacted, I will express no opinion. If the article remains I will not take the responsibility—another will have to take it. I will request the Emperor to strike the article from the law and to appoint a Governor for Alsace and Lorraine.

## THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

**How it is Regarded in England.**

*From the London Times, May 23.*

An interesting constitutional point was mooted yesterday in the House of Lords respecting the recently-concluded treaty at Washington. Every one is aware that this treaty is one of the most important into which England has entered in our time. It purposes to conclude an international dispute which has engendered intense bitterness, at least on one side. * * * * * Now, Lord Russell has given notice of a motion on the subject in the House of Lords, which has been postponed until after Whitsuntide, and stands for the 12th of June. We learn from America that it is expected the Senate will ratify the treaty this week, and the consent of the President is understood to have been given. The text of the treaty is in the hands of the Queen's Government, and they also approve it. There is, therefore, nothing, so far as a member of either House of Parliament knows, to prevent the ratification being exchanged at once, say during the Whitsuntide recess; and the country would then be bound by an engagement of which it has no official cognizance, its only knowledge being, in fact, derived from our columns. * * * That the Foreign Secretary, Lord Grey, and Lord Cairns, are technically in the right admits of no doubt. The right of the Crown to conclude a treaty is like its right of declaring war. The Crown may declare war, but must come to Parliament for the means to carry it on. Theoretically, the Crown might plunge the country into war during the recess, maintain it for months, till funds became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the nation to a policy which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is the "constitutional" practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which were uttered last night, that it would be well if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the Constitution of the United States a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord Grey urges that diplomacy cannot be properly carried on in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in one way or another, the Legislature of a nation ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is a thing of understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been officially communicated to Parliament, or, at least, made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticize it if so disposed. It cannot be denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable that an interval before ratification is reasonable, and ought to be afforded. If we apply these considerations to the present treaty, their justice will, we think, be admitted. In our opinion, the treaty is a good one, and ought to be ratified. We believe that neither in the Lords nor in the Commons could any successful opposition be made to it. But it contains stipulations of the very highest importance and novelty, just such as may afford material for endless criticism, and encourage those purposeless motions which are brought forward all the more readily when they can lead to nothing, and only give the opportunity for ingenious cavilling. A hasty ratification is quite a mine of argument to the class of critics to which we refer, for they can always urge that Parliament would never have consented to that of which they complain, and that it now refuses to listen to their rhetoric only because the evil is irremediable. It is clearly better to have a thorough practical debate at once and have done with the subject. If a treaty lies on the table of the House of Commons for a reasonable time, and no opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then every one must admit that it has been accepted by the nation. If it is really objectionable, then Parliament has the opportunity of saving the nation from obligations it would always chafe under. For these reasons we are glad to find that, as a matter of fact, the Government will not be able to ratify the present treaty for some three weeks to come.

## THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

**How Germany Proposes to Dispose of the Money to be Paid by France.**

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows under date of May 20:—

APPROPRIATION OF THE INDEMNITY.

A plan for the appropriation of the French indemnity appeared simultaneously in almost all semi-official correspondence yesterday. The sums to which this plan applies are, first, the indemnity of two milliards and the interest to be paid on three-fifths of that sum, payable at later periods; second, the contribution levied on the city of Paris, amounting to 200,000,000 francs; third, the amount of taxes and imposts levied in France by the Germans, and not yet appropriated to military purposes. No statement is made of the exact figures of the latter amount, but it is considerable, and was originally to be deducted from the indemnity. Out of this fund 240,000,000 thalers will be assigned to a fund for the payment of military pensions, according to the new Pension law just passed in Parliament; 40,000,000 thalers will be formed into a common war treasure for the Empire, out of which all preliminary expenses of future wars will be defrayed, as far as the fund goes. This proposal does not meet with particular favor among the public. It is a perpetuation of the old Prussian policy of accumulating money in the State treasury, which must remain absolutely barren, depriving the industry and commerce of the country of the benefit accruing from the circulation of so much specie, and the exchequer of the interest of so large a sum. Government, in defense of the scheme, points to the effects of this State treasure in former wars, and especially in the last. The money was ready as soon as the declaration of war was delivered, and had only to be taken out of the cash-room. Notwithstanding this advantage the system is one of false economy. The same amount would have been forthcoming had the money been applied to trade. Our Liberal party eyes this unmistakable strengthening of the hands of the Crown, curtailing Parliament's constitutional power of the purse, with undisguised suspicion. Next to these first and chief items there is a fund to be created for the payment of all current expenses of the Imperial Chancellerie, which are thus likewise to be removed from the control of the national representatives. Next comes the money due to owners of ships and cargoes captured or injured by the French. Another heavy item is the compensation to be allowed to German and Alsato-Lotharingian cities for damages inflicted by French or German bombardment, cannonade, etc. Only the principal claims have as yet been made out, amounting to, altogether, 57,700,000 francs, viz.:—Strasburg, 50,900,000; Schlestadt, 2,500,000; Brisach, 1,300,000, and Thionville, 3,000,000 francs. Then comes the payment of military service by Germans and Alsato-Lotharingians. This includes requisitioned provisions, cattle, impressed services of horses, wagons, etc.

The Alsato-Lotharingian fortresses are likewise to be repaired and enlarged out of the indemnity. The plans for these works are very comprehensive, and consequently expensive, and almost promise to make the places impregnable. Finally, the Germans expelled from France will receive some assistance—compensation it cannot be called, because it must fall far short of anything like the actual loss sustained. A complete reparation for such losses is of course utterly impracticable. It was, however, expected that the Government would appropriate more than seven millions of francs—the amount now definitely assigned—to that purpose. A large amount of money will remain over after these various items have been disposed of, and that is to be distributed among the allied powers. It is not proposed to form it into a joint imperial treasure, because the war costs have been borne by the individual States separately, and the partial repayment ought therefore to be likewise made to the separate exchequers. The amounts due to each State will be regulated by the ratio of men and horses supplied to the common army, the half-monthly reports being made the basis of the calculation. North Germany, having comparatively the strongest army and most numerous landwehr, will receive the lion's share.

COMPENSATION FOR CAPTURED VESSELS AND CARGOES.

The regulations by which owners of captured vessels and cargoes are to obtain compensation have likewise been determined. The authority for awarding such compensation is to be a board of six deputies and four vice-deputies, which are to meet before the end of the present month, and to employ the greatest despatch in acquitting themselves of their duties. Half of this board are to be members of the Federal Council, the other half of the German Parliament. It will have power to require the presence of any person whose evidence is desirable, and to examine him upon oath. All damages included in the risks provided against by insurance, are *ex ipso* excluded from any claim to compensation. The value of vessels will be calculated according to their original cost price, a deduction being made according to a fixed scale for every year's wear. Owners will, however, be allowed, if able, to produce evidence to the vessel's higher value. Cargoes will be calculated at their value before shipping. Harbor expenses, notary's dues, loss of provisions, expenses for the sustentation and journey of the crew, and men to load and unload cargoes, and all similar actual outlays, will be recouped. Moreover, the loss of luggage and other private property to masters and crews will be repaired. A fixed tariff has been determined for such reparation, viz.:—To masters, 400 thalers; to first mates, 200 thalers; to second mates and equals in rank, 150 thalers; and to sailors, etc., 100 thalers.

## NEBRASKA.

**The Conviction of Governor Butler.**

*From the Omaha Republican.*

The conviction of David Butler by the High Court of Impeachment of the State of Nebraska, and his consequent removal from the office of Governor, has occasioned a shock even in the minds of those who believed him most deserving of punishment. He will not fail to realize the full force of the stunning blow, for David Butler was an ambitious man, and aspired to still higher honors. It has been assumed by the friends of Governor Butler that the charges made against him were the inventions of malice and jealousy, and that he was really guilty of no wrong towards the public. These pretenses have served their purpose, in raising him up apologists and defenders during the recent trial, but it is quite safe to dismiss them henceforth. That he converted to his own use nearly $17,000 of the school moneys, without securing the State, when he ought to have paid them into the public treasury, is now undeniable; and it is equally clear that on the stump and to the Legislature he misrepresented the facts connected with that transaction. It is also in proof that he accepted large sums of money from parties who were favored with State contracts; and there cannot be a doubt that he repeatedly bartered the influence of his official position for his own private emolument. It has been said that Governor Butler's "services" in helping to create the city of Lincoln on the virgin prairie, within a period of three years, and the erection of large public buildings, without taxing the people, should excuse his slight deviations from official rectitude. That he has been energetic and enterprising is doubtless true; but when we look at the character of the public buildings—the want of care in the selection of material, the wretched architecture (if we except the University), and the enormous sums expended—we fail to see the cause for gratitude towards Governor Butler and his self-sacrificing partners in those enterprises. David Butler is no longer Governor of Nebraska, and his disgraceful fall should be a warning to all other officials in this young Commonwealth. The time has come to inaugurate a new era. We have had enough of peculating and speculating in official positions. Fortunately a Constitutional Convention is soon to sit, which can arm the people with the power of selecting new agents to manage their affairs. Let them make a clean sweep and start anew on a higher plane of official responsibility.

## THE DOOMED CITY.

**The Fever Renewing its Ravages in the City of Buenos Ayres—Sudden Reappearance of the Plague with Redoubled Malignancy.**

Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the stricken capital of the Argentine Republic as not only not having improved, but having grown alarmingly worse. The last advices from Buenos Ayres by Brazilian steamer to Lisbon, and telegraphed here, as already published, report the number of deaths at seven hundred per diem. A gentleman by the North America, direct from Buenos Ayres, estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease out of a population of 250,000, and that there were 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. A more deplorable picture could scarcely have been conceived than is given of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, within the fated limits of one of the most beautiful cities on the southern continent. Since the reception of the above sad information, the arrival of the steamer Humboldt brings, if anything, still sadder news. About the 1st of May the fever seemed as though it was gradually but slowly abating.

ALL HOPE BANISHED.

Like the mysterious workings of the dread cyclone at sea, an ominous lull, succeeded by a low moaning sound as if the very ocean trembled in its lashing, the wind waved through the graceful branches of the stately palm and bore on its bosom a surcharge of infection. In the night the fell destroyer was among them again more merciless than ever. One by one of those who had lately considered themselves so fortunate in escaping the disease were stricken down and in a few hours were borne to their last resting place. A panic seized all, and in the terror of the moment little was thought of the means, so that the flight was made secure from a death which in its horrible attendants can never be equalled. The fever raged and the flight continued. Business was again suspended, and the government was about being moved to the city of Rosario when the gentleman who brought the above information left for Montevideo.

A PICTURE OF GLOOM.

In the grand old cathedrals and churches, the organ peals were stifled by the heavy, dark atmosphere of the fevered precincts, and instead of the melodious swell of a symphony, a low dull moan, in striking consonance with the wail of the dying, resounded upon the ear as requiem upon requiem was chanted for the dead. The veritable pall seemed to have been thrown over the once lovely capital of the Argentine Republic, and the imagination could easily ascribe the intense feeling of oppression which prevailed to a universal death doom to all within. The air, loaded with contagion, had a suffocating effect, which even extended to the remarkably deep-toned bells so peculiar to the churches of all Spanish-American cities. The chimes, once so sonorous, gave forth a cracked, death-like clank as they tolled cortege after cortege from the sanctuary to the cemetery. In the commercial quarter, the marts were deserted and the busy hum silenced; for the merchant, with all his eagerness to accumulate wealth, had long since fled before the fatal march of the malady with those much dearer to him than all his gold. The gloom, the sadness were all-pervading; even the shipping that lay in the glassy stream in front of the city, though not infected with the disease, looked dull, motionless, and lifeless as they rode idly at anchor, with their huge sails dangling languidly against the masts, giving evidence of the panic and wholesale desertions from on board.

In the suburbs, recently embowered in bloom and floral loveliness, the shrubbery and plants appeared to have partaken of the surrounding ghastliness, and languished and died where once they grew in such rank luxuriance.

ALL IN DOUBT.

As stated above, all communication had ceased between Buenos Ayres and the outer world, consequently there is no information in regard to the mortality among the American and other foreign residents. It is however reported that Mr. Samuel F. Lafone, an eminent English merchant, had been carried off by the malady. Through the commendable zeal of Mr. Edw. F. Davison, the Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at this port, and the munificent charity of a number of merchants, the last steamer to South America carried out nearly $5000 to aid the sufferers in Buenos Ayres.

It is hardly possible, it is now said, that the fever will abate until the frost appears, which is never very heavy in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and there is little doubt but by that time the South American city of Buenos Ayres will be in truth a city of the dead.

## A STREET SENSATION.

**Mad Bulls in the Streets of Hoboken.**

Unusual excitement prevailed in Hoboken on Sunday, owing to the escape of eight mad steers from the slaughter-house in Grove street, Jersey City, which ran furiously along Ferry street, and entered the large square just as the large congregation were leaving St. Mary's Church, near by. The terror of the people became indescribable. Men, women and children rushed frantically down the side streets, many of them falling frequently in their flight. One of the animals raced towards a man crossing the square, but the latter fortunately fell, and the steer swept over him without injuring him. Three of the beasts took different courses, and one of them was set upon by citizens and despatched with knives and clubs. Another was hemmed in at a lumber yard and killed with a carving knife while he was pinned to the ground. The five steers hurried through Washington street towards Weehawken, spreading consternation on all sides. The pedestrians took refuge behind the fences and trees, while policemen pursued the animals. The latter faced towards Hoboken again, but by the time they reached Seventh street they were either exhausted or killed.

## SECOND EDITION

### TRIALS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

### Vendome Column Restoration.

### Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

### His Account of His Illness.

### A Floating Battle Field.

### Frightful Affray on Shipboard.

### Colored Laborers' Strike.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.*

**Elections Void.**

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The municipal elections at Marseilles and Tarascon are declared void.

**Twenty-five Women were Killed**

and fifty injured by a railway accident near Paris yesterday.

**Restoration of the Vendome Column.**

All the pieces of the Column of Vendome are found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

**The Bank of Holland.**

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3.

FLORENCE, June 7.

**Signor Robilante,**

appointed Minister to Vienna to replace Signor Dlocchi, is now in Egypt for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony.

**Triumph of Ashbury's Yacht.**

LONDON, June 6.—Ashbury's yacht Livonia won the Harwich regatta, beating the Gwendolin, Halcyon, Flying Cloud, and Volante.

Andrew Arcedeckne, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Squadron, died last week.

**The Bank of France.**

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

**Lyons Quiet.**

Rotunde, Procureur-General, says the report of the disturbance in Lyons in false.

**The Trial of Communist Leaders**

held here as prisoners will commence at once. The first one tried will be M. Assi.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the *Figaro* denouncing the Commune.

Arrests of Communist leaders continue. Lullier has been secured. Pyat is still at liberty.

It is said Jules Ferry will be Minister to Washington.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅛; for account, 91⅜. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 88⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 6—Evening.—U. S. Bonds closed at 96⅜ for the issues of 1862.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 7—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅛ for money and account.

LONDON, June 7—1·30 P. M.—Beef, 100s.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Letter from Vice-President Colfax.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Vice-President Colfax in a letter to Whitelaw Reid, dated South Bend, June 5, says:—

"I am glad to tell you that the journey from Washington made me stronger, and that here, in the quiet and happiness of family and home, I am regaining strength, which shall be guarded in future more than in the past. I think I have studied out the causes of the attack which prostrated me so suddenly on the 22d of May. A bronchial affection of several years' standing, caused by over-much speaking in the open air, had been aggravated this spring into a severe bronchial catarrh, accompanied with a slight bilious derangement.

"When the President convoked the Senate, I left for Washington in such impaired health that I told my family it was the first time in twenty years that I had gone to a post of duty with reluctance, but if I stayed at home it would surely be attributed, though unjustly, to hostility to the pending treaty of peace and reconciliation. Although occupying the chair every day of the session, I was under medical treatment the whole time, and so far from the statement being true which has been so widely published, and credited to the New York *Sun*, that I smoked five or six strong cigars that day on an empty stomach, I smoked but one just before breakfast, six hours before the attack. I have had three previous attacks of vertigo, two while speaking, and have been warned by medical friends of the peril of more dangerous attacks, but have failed to heed the warning for the past ten years. Certainly since first elected to preside in the House, eight years ago, when my constituency became wider than a single district, I have never risen in the morning here or at Washington that I have not felt that I had twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for. A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries, and all kinds of business, etc., often extending to hundreds of letters per week, I have attended to myself, in addition to official duties, always in hours stolen from rest and frequently in hours stolen from sleep. The very day I was attacked, having felt the oppressive atmosphere of the executive session more unpleasantly than usual, I left it, and going to my room wrote a large number of letters to catch up with arrears of correspondence, returning to the chair at 4 P. M. The blow fell ten minutes thereafter. It is the old story of mental strain without relaxation; but after this serious warning I intend to mend my ways, and to recognize that there is a limit which even the strongest constitution will not allow to be exceeded.

"Let me, in conclusion, correct another erroneous statement that I was not able to talk for a week after the attack. Every day I conversed with my physicians and attendants, but, feeling the necessity of quiet, I declined conversing with nearly all others who visited my room.

"Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX."

**West Point Cadets.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Among the cadets passed at West Point was a son of Brigham Young, and the new colored cadet, Napier. Twenty-one were rejected.

**The Mutiny on the Brig Bowen.**

The brig Bowen, about whose fate apprehension was felt on account of mutiny, arrived in the Narrows last evening. The following is the report of Captain Sleeper, who succeeded to the command when Captain Amsbury died:—"While stowing the anchors on the 2d instant, at 4 P. M., one of the crew disobeyed orders, and on being spoken to by the first mate, he and Captain Amsbury, who went forward at that moment, were set upon by the crew, six in number, all negroes, and Captain Amsbury was struck on the head with a capstan bar and fatally injured. The mate had his shoulder dislocated, and also received two severe wounds on the head with the capstan bar, from the effects of which he was disabled three days. The second mate and steward were also seriously injured; got the captain aft, but all efforts to save him were unavailing, and he died the same day. The mutineers were taken ashore last night, and locked up."

**Return of Mr. Greeley.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Hon. Horace Greeley arrived at the *Tribune* office at 10·20 this morning, on his return from his Southern tour.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.*

**The Colored Laborers' Strike.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The colored laborers were gathered in various places to-day in small groups, but with apparently a less aggressive spirit than yesterday. A number of the strikers are anxious to resume work, but fear violence. The Board of Public Works, with Governor Cooke at their head, have decided that $1·50 per day is as much as the tax-payers can afford to give, and as little as the laborers can afford to take.

The board yesterday recommended the contractors to suspend work, for fear of violence, but now promise to protect the just interests of all, and will not yield to violence or countenance any attempt to intimidate or interfere with honest laborers by mobs or gangs of armed men.

**Government Weather Report.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 7—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains unchanged west of the Missouri river. The area of lowest pressure has moved northeastward, and is now central in Upper Canada, whence the pressure increases towards the Southeast and Southwest. The rain which on Tuesday morning prevailed from Missouri to Lake Superior is now followed by clearing weather. Cloudy and threatening weather is now reported from Lake Ontario eastward. The temperature has risen in the Eastern States, and fresh southeasterly winds have continued to prevail there, as well as on the Middle Atlantic coast. Northwesterly winds with clearing and clear weather are now reported from Lake Ontario and Lake Superior, and southward to the Gulf. *Probabilities.*—Westerly winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for the rest of the day from Lake Ontario southward and westward. Cloudy and clearing weather are probable from Vermont to Pennsylvania. The threatening weather of the lower lakes and Canada will probably move northeastward. The light rain in Northern Florida will probably not extend to any considerable distance.

**Milwaukee Markets.**

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Wheat steady. No. 1, $1·30½; No. 2, $1·29¾. Receipts, 80,000 bushels; shipments, 183,000. Freights—sail, 5c.; steam, 9c.

## THE WEATHER.

**The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.**

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

| *Place of Observation.* | *Barometer.* | *Thermometer.* | *Direction of Wind.* | *Velocity.* | *Force of Wind.* | *State of Weather.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 29·87 | 74 | S. W. | 10 | Brisk. | Cloud |
| Boston | 29·82 | 70 | S. W. | 4 | Gentle. | t strm |
| Cape May | 29·84 | 67 | S. | 10 | Brisk. | Clear |
| Charleston, S. C. | 29·87 | 80 | S. E. | 1 | .... | Fair |
| Chicago | 29·84 | 68 | W. | 11 | Brisk. | Clear |
| Cincinnati | 29·89 | 72 | N. W. | 2 | V. gent. | Clear |
| Detroit | 29·66 | 65 | N. W. | 10 | Brisk. | Fair |
| Key West, Fla. | 29·94 | 81 | E. | 5 | Gentle. | Fair |
| Memphis | 29·90 | 78 | N. E. | 2 | V. gent. | Fair |
| Mt. Washington | 29·95 | 47 | W. | 30 | High. | Cloud |
| New York | 29·82 | 72 | S. E. | 5 | Gentle. | Cloud |
| Norfolk | 29·90 | 73 | S. E. | 8 | Gentle. | Cloud |
| Omaha | 29·92 | 61 | N. W. | 5 | Gentle. | Clear |
| Oswego | 29·87 | 67 | S. | 6 | Gentle. | Cloud |
| Philadelphia | 29·84 | 78 | S. E. | .. | .... | Cloud |
| Pittsburg | 29·89 | 74 | N. | 6 | Gentle. | l. rain |
| St. Louis | 29·94 | 72 | N. W. | 1 | .... | Clear |
| Washington | 29·84 | 72 | S. W. | 7 | Gentle. | Cloud |
| Wilmington, N.C | 29·92 | 81 | S. W. | 3 | V. gent. | Fair |

## THE PITTSTON CALAMITY.

**A Strange Presentiment.**

The Scranton (Penna.) *Republican* tells the following sad story of one of the victims of the late Pittston disaster:—

"William James expired about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Tuesday following the catastrophe, and was the last added to the list of those upon whom the death-angel laid his hand in that awful havoc. He was a Welshman, and had been in this country about seven months. On the morning of the dreadful day in question he had taken his breakfast, and his wife had made ready his dinner and set the pail beside him. For some time he sat wrapped in thought, his arms folded, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the stove, and a deep melancholy apparently brooding over him. He was aroused from his reverie by his wife telling him that his dinner was ready, and that he would be late, as the bell had rung. He started to his feet, and gazing upon her for a moment with a look full of tenderness and significance, said to her, 'If I should not come back alive, would you be in such a hurry getting me out?' The wife answered 'No,' but remarked that 'if he was going at all it was time he was gone.' He lifted his pail without saying a word, and after kissing his wife, kissed his four little children, who were sitting playing on the door-step. When he had got about fifty yards from his home he returned again, and kissed his wife and children once more with great fervency. His wife noticed that he was the victim of gloomy forebodings, and as he turned away she was about to entreat him not to go to work if he apprehended any danger. But hope and courage and the pressing necessities of their family overcame her intention, and she let him go. She stood in the door and watched him on his way to the fatal pit. When at a point where he turned out of her sight, he paused and cast a wistful look toward his home and little ones, and seeing his wife, waved with his hand a last adieu. He parted with his loved ones forever."

## *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 7, 1871.

Yesterday and to-day there has been a decided improvement in the demand for speculative loans, but it is not yet sufficient to effect any material change in the supply and demand. There is still a large amount of capital seeking temporary and steady employment, and loans are freely advanced at 4 per cent. subject to demand, with good collateral securities, and at 5@6 per cent. on time contracts. At the banks depositors in good credit obtain all they want at these figures.

Gold is quiet and weak, the sales ranging from 112@112¼, opening at the latter and closing at the former.

Government bonds are quiet and steady at last night's closing prices.

At the Stock Board there was a good business done, and prices show a further advance. No State or city securities were sold.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but stronger, selling at 58·81; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 62@62⅜, and allotments at 61¾; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 127¾@128; and Minehill at 54¼. Catawissa preferred attracted attention, and sales were freely made at 48⅝@48¾.

Canal stocks were quiet, with trifling sales of Lehigh at 38¾ and Morris preferred at 124¼.

The balance of the list was strong but inactive. Mechanics' Bank sold at 33 and Central Transportation at 49¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 N Penna 7s | 100 | 100 sh Read R | b30. 58·81 |
| $1000 Leh gold L | 93¾ | 41 do | s5. 58·69 |
| $4000 do | 93⅝ | 100 sh Cam & Am | 127¼ |
| $4200 Sch N 6s, 82 | 81 | 7 do | 127⅝ |
| $1000 Leh R L | 92¼ | 3 do | 128 |
| $100 Leh 6s, '84 | 88¼ | 50 do | 128 |
| $300 C & A m 6s, 89 | 95½ | 1 sh Minehill | 54 |
| 28 sh Mech Bk | 33 | 200 sh Cata Pf | 860. 48¾ |
| 69 sh Penna R | 62 | 400 do | 2d. 48¾ |
| 4 do | allot. 61⅞ | 12 sh Leh Nav St | 38¾ |
| 17 do | allot. 61⅞ | 18 sh Cent Trans | 48¾ |
| 350 do | receipts 61⅝ | 10 sh Mor Cl pf | 124½ |
| 150 do | 62½ | 15 sh Leh Val R | 62¾ |
| 10 do | 62⅜ | | |

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114⅜; do., July, 1867, 114¼@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 110@110⅝. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅝@115¾. Gold, 111⅞@112⅛. Market firm.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 111⅝@112; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅝; do. 1862, 111⅝@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅞@110⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115⅝; Gold, 111⅞@112⅛; Silver, 107@108½; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91⅝@92⅜; Central Pacific Railroad, 102⅛@102⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 86⅞@87⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M | 112⅛ | 10·30 A. M | 112 |
| 10·15 " | 112⅛ | 12·15 P. M | 112⅛ |
| 10·45 " | 112⅛ | | |

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—The Flour market is dull, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases comprise small lots of superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; 2000 barrels spring Wheat extra family, on private terms; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do. do. at $5·50@6·75, the latter rate for fancy; 200 barrels Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is without improvement, the demand being limited to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·65@1·65; amber at $1 68@1·70; and white at $1·70@1·84. Rye is held at $1·12@1·15 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive, with considerable offering. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 73@74c., and Western mixed at 72c. Oats are quiet at the recent concession. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal; Flaxseed is scarce, and wanted by the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 20 bbls. Western iron-bound at 94c., and 50 bbls. Pennsylvania wood-bound at 92½c.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....95

SUN RISES.....4·31 | MOON SETS.....11·50
SUN SETS.....7·26 | HIGH WATER.....5·11

*(By Cable.)*

LONDON, June 7.—Steamship Weser, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

Steamship Assyria, from New York, was off Moville to-day.

Steamship Bavaria, from Aspinwall for Hamburg, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, is at Queenstown to-day, disabled.

Bark Guiseppe Prata, Captain Mazella, from Philadelphia March 31, at Cork, reports having shipped a sea which carried overboard the master, one mate, and several sailors, all of whom were drowned.

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, June 7.—Arrived, steamships Alexandria, from Glasgow, and Helvetia, from Liverpool.

Steamships Moro Castle, from Havana, and San Francisco and Fahkee, from Bermuda.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. B. Watson, Baer, Chester, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Brig Velocity, Darrell, Demerara, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, Charlestown, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Newport, do.

Schr Sarah Clark, Grifing, Providence, do.

Schr Alex. L. Massey, Donelly, Norwich, do.

Schr Maria Rexana, Palmer, Warren, do.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Danversport, do.

Barge Eleanora, Kantli, New York, do.

Barge Edward Davis, Kelly, do. do.

Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig George E Prescott, Buckminster, from Vinal Haven, with granite to Lennex & Burgess.

Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, from Bangor, with lumber to Gaskill & Sons.

Schr F. A. Saw

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### THE PRETENDER OF CHISELHURST.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

It was two or three years ago that Garibaldi, in one of those fervid poems which make us wonder where the true field of this rarely gifted genius lies—whether as orator or soldier or poet—said of Louis Napoleon, that the time would come when men might be permitted to pity him; until then it was our duty to hate him. The world has been waiting anxiously for that day, and thus far without immediate prospect of fruition. He will not allow us the luxury of ceasing to regard him as a noxious and dangerous thing. It has seemed, several times in the course of the last year, as if the day were at hand when we might lay aside our attitude of hostility to him, and begin to contemplate that character of the elderly citizen, the fond husband and devoted father, the somewhat stupid and tiresome, but, on the whole, well-meaning bourgeois, which, we are convinced, lies latent somewhere in the possibilities of M. Bonaparte's life. His worst faults have been those of the false position into whish the accident of his mother's husband's name has forced him. Without a particle of the Corsican fire and ambition, he has felt that, because he was christened Napoleon, he must straddle along in the vast foot-prints of the great Italian. Unlike the bird of Andersen's story, he is an Ugly Duck, whose life has been rendered wretched by the circumstance of having been born in an eagle's nest. This supposed necessity of doing something worthy of his name led him into the grotesque follies of Strasburg and Boulogne, and tormented his idle exile in London and New Jersey. After the blind worship of a name had raised him from his contemptible obscurity to the chair of the Presidency, this torturing gad-fly of Napoleonic tradition made him the tool of the other audacious and needy gamesters who were willing to risk their nothing against the chances of a vast and dazzling success. That the game succeeded was simply the consequence of the time at which it was attempted. France was thoroughly exhausted by its three long years of revolutionary effort, and an honest man in the Presidency would have made the republic as permanent as the empire became. The fatal error of the French was not in accepting the *coup d'etat*, but in the thoughtless levity with which they gave the keys of the commonwealth to a servant of whom they knew nothing, and who proved a thief.

During his long and superficially prosperous reign it was natural that the resentment of the honest world should elevate him into a sort of dignity which never properly belonged to him. What careless observers, dazzled by the gilding of the new and showy throne, called his success was simply the result of the general industry and genius of France. There was the same apparent prosperity under Louis Philippe, and he was as little the cause of it as Bonaparte was after him. If there was an added life and movement in certain directions, it was because the English contagion of railroad building had invaded France, and Morse had taught the world the use of the telegraph. Paris was torn down and built up again by that king of the gnomes, Baron Haussmann, loading the city with debt and overcrowding its streets with those clamorous artisans who have since overturned the throne. But the sarcastic King of Paris used to say that his imperial master never touched a plan without leaving a blunder on it. He used generally to treat the august suggestions of the uneasy meddler with contempt, salving all wounds of dignity by assignments of eligible corner-lots to Lou-Lou and his mother. But to the unthinking tourist, and to those foreigners whose minds are so constituted that they can see but one person in an era, the dreamy and listless pretender of the Tuileries seemed to be doing everything which the forty millions of Frenchmen wrought in twenty years.

He sorely strained his own powers of illusion once or twice. The fiascos of the Crimea and of Italy were sufficiently obscured by the smoke of burnt gunpowder to hide his imbecility from the people at large; but the diplomacy which culminated with Sadowa, and whose aftermath was seen in the retreat from Luxemburg, began to open many most unsuspicious eyes. He seemed to feel last year that he was growing to be but an indifferent Sphinx; there were signs of his people guessing his riddle, and so, on the most frivolous pretext which the history of diplomacy records, he rushed into the most unequal fight ever seen in the history of wars.

It seemed all the way from Weissemburg to Chiselhurst that the time set by Garibaldi for pity to begin was come. Nothing was ever seen more forlorn than that comedy of the victory of Saarbruck followed by the rout of Worth. It was enough to move the stoniest heart to hear of him sauntering about among the sutlers, saying mournfully, "*Von m'a trompe;*" still, when he had no more thought of fighting than his boy had, crooning the old Napoleonic phrases about the *tete d'armee;* and at last surrendering when all about him begged him to ride with them through the thin line of the enemy. There was a positive sensation of relief to every feeling heart when he was safe at Wilhelmshohe, free from the wearing responsibilities of policy and war. Those were happy days. The Kaiser's cook was with him, and the sharp Castilian accent of his spirited spouse was away. In the words of Mr. Whitman, "he loafed and invited his soul." Sometimes he roused himself and made little speeches disparaging the republic, but this gentle exercise rather aided digestion. He had "a good time" at William's Heights, and we felt a sort of sympathy with him in those days. We heard of his expanding waistband with the joy of the just over the wicked that have ceased from troubling.

But now he has gotten to England, and the Empress is with him, and his little court surrounds him, and they have kindled the flame of ambition again in his peaceful breast, and will not let him alone. He is full of plots and plans, vague as the smoke of his cigarette, wild as the dreams of his early dungeons. France has suffered too bitterly through him to go back to him of her own will. Only through a corrupted army is it probable that he could again attain a dishonored throne. And in any case, he could never again represent the cause of order. His return to France would open another dismal era of agitation and intrigue. But it seems a necessity of his present life to be a pretender. He is the hooded hawk whom the courtier fowlers rely on to strike the hunted quarry of France. As long as his name is supposed to represent any shred of prestige, so long will it be the rallying point of the sectatory hordes whom Paris swept from the Tuileries on the fourth of September. We should have to think of France worse things than her bitterest enemies have ever said, if we thought her in serious danger from a conspiracy so ignoble.

### ONLY IN FUN.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

One natural consequence of the attention which we have called to Jeff Davis' treasonable harangues is that the Democratic party begins to repudiate him. Not being quite bereft of their senses, the leaders see plainly that a platform constructed by Jeff Davis will never win a Presidential election. So the Democratic papers are engaged in that well-known process, which is described in homely language as "pulling the wool over our eyes." We need not mind what Davis says—so we are assured. He does not mean it; it is only his "way" of talking; and even if he did mean what he says, nobody pays any attention to him. He is only one man, he is a little "cracked," etc., etc. These tactics will remind many people of the line taken by the burglar when he is caught at his work. He has a crowbar, a jimmy, and skeleton-keys on his person, it is true, but they are not intended for felonious purposes. The crowbar is in reality his toothpick, and the keys are only meant to wind up his watch and open his wife's piano.

Before the public were aroused to the importance of this new stumping trip of Jeff Davis, no Democratic paper condemned his speeches. Everywhere in the South he was received with bands of music, processions, and other indications of popularity. Young ladies insisted upon kissing him, and old gentlemen called him "their President." What is the good of denying these facts? They stand upon record in Southern papers. We have not misrepresented them in any way—we tell the tale exactly as it is told, with every symptom of pride, in the Southern journals. The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* informs us that when Mr. Davis was called upon to address his friends "he could but speak the honest sentiments of his heart." Just so—that is what we have pointed out. Then the *Phœnix* goes on:—"His views may not be agreeable to some people." We do not mind admitting that they are not agreeable to us, and there are a good many more in this part of the country who feel much about the same as we do on the subject. The course adopted by the Southern Democrats, and their sympathizers hereabouts, is as mean as it is dishonest. The moment the opinions they put forth are criticized in plain terms, they cry out, "You are trying to make political capital out of us. You do not quote the context of Jeff Davis' speeches." We say that both these pleas are evasive. The quotations we have made in these columns from Jeff Davis' speeches do not admit of being explained away, and in our news columns we have printed the speeches *unabridged.* There they were for anybody to read at full length. What an absurdity, then, it is for any journal to pretend that the "context" could alter the meaning of the particular passages we have quoted in leading articles. It is equally nonsensical to pretend that anybody wants to make political capital out of Jeff Davis. We would all much rather be without the kind of "capital" which he offers to our notice. But it is very important that the people should not be in the dark with regard to the sentiment existing at the South. Is it not a fact that Jeff Davis has produced more effect on Southerners by his speeches, and brought out their sympathies more strongly, than any other man who has gone among them for years past? Of course, the Democrats will try to persuade the public that all this means nothing—what else is there left for them to do? They dare not take their cue from the South, and so they try to hoodwink the people about the real state of affairs there. Let us see whether they can invent a policy which their Southern friends will be willing to adopt. That will be the best test, and when they come to face it they will see, if they fail to do so now, what a difficult game they have to play. The Republicans will win, because they need not try to please traitors on the one hand and bamboozle true citizens on the other—and when we see the ridiculous candidates who are at present being "trotted out" for the Presidency, we are confirmed in the opinion we have always held that they will win with General Grant at their head.

### CHEVY SLYME IN CHICAGO.

*From the N. Y. World.*

"All men of genius," remarked Mr. Montague Tigg, "have their peculiarities. It is the peculiarity of my friend Chevy Slyme to be always around the corner." Whatever trivial points of difference there may be between the unregenerate Mr. Slyme and the Reverend Mr. Tyng, Junior, the peculiarity which the eye of friendship discerned and the tongue of friendship proclaimed to be the essential characteristic of the former, the eye of kindly contemplation perceives to be the essential characteristic of the latter also. Mr. Tyng, Junior, is always around the corner. If there are any ritualistic sensibilities to be irritated to anguish and despair, or any episcopal corns to be trodden on with particular violance, the amiable Mr. Tyng, biding his time around the corner of the sanctuary, invariably appears in season to perform this congenial and philanthropic function. Wherever two or three gallons of hot water are gathered together there is Tyng, Junior, in the midst of them. Having frightened the starched souls of the Reverend Mr. Boggs and the Reverend Mr. Stubbs from their propriety and been rebuked therefor, Mr. Tyng subsided into the galling routine of the duties of a parish priest. But though he disappeared for a time from public view, those who had watched his career knew that he would emerge again. It could not be that new chances of usefulness in the way of provoking prelates would not present themselves to him, nor that he was not privately pining for new worlds to conquer. His chance, it appears, has now come. Mr. Cheney, by the sentence of a regularly constituted ecclesiastical court, has been deposed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. As a man necessarily submits himself to the discipline of any body when he enters it, the sentence of that court, it would appear to most men, concluded, so far as proceedings within the pale of the Church were concerned, the matters tried before it. To Tyng *aliter visum.* He not only wrote a letter to the deposed Mr Cheney to the effect that Cheney was the Church, but he hastened to Chicago to offer his personal gratulations to a clergyman who had succeeded in making himself as much of a nuisance to the bishop of Illinois as the Reverend Mr. Tyng had constituted himself in respect of their right reverences of New York and New Jersey. Thereupon Mr. Cheney appears to have invited him to preach. Inasmuch as the tenure of Mr. Cheney to the pulpit of his own church was doubtful, and as the right of Mr. Tyng to occupy it by his invitation was more doubtful still, it was not to be expected that Mr. Tyng could refuse so excellent an opportunity at once to please Mr. Cheney and himself, to displease the constituted authorities of his Church, and to make a little sensation. And when there additionally arrived to him the allurement of a formal episcopal prohibition to preach in the pulpit in which Mr. Cheney had invited him to preach the temptation became irresistible. Accordingly he preached, or as some slave to grammatical analogy has insisted that we should rather put it, he "praught." He told his hearers that the Church had no business to constrain "the individual conscience" of any one of its clergymen "illuminated by the word of God, and the liberty of the Christian in his relations to the Lord;" he violently intimated that Bishop Whitehouse was "Anti-Christ," and that excommunication from the Episcopal Church was about the best stroke of luck that could befall one of its clergymen.

Now all this may be true. At least it is not the business of a secular journal to discuss its truth. But why, then, upon the showing of Mr. Tyng, Junior, does he not leave the ministry of a Church for which he entertains such a contempt, and which has intimated to the person whose cause he is pleading against it its entire willingness to part with him? It is certain that neither the Episcopal Church nor any other Church allows to its clergymen perfect "liberty of conscience," but limits that libery by demanding of them while they are in its ministry their adhesion to its doctrines and their conformity with its rites and usages. When a clergyman finds that his conscience will not permit him to inculcate its doctrines or administer its rites, the plain and honest course for him is to leave it. The dishonest course is to remain and take its wages while refusing to do its work. And the contemptible course is to seize every chance to attack it from within, and continually to brandish the red flag of theological radicalism for the express purpose of eliciting the papal or infuriating the episcopal bull.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Calawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents; or by bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6 3t

INSURANCE.

## Life Insurance Policies

**Secured from Forfeiture**

BY A LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*AQUILA HAINES, of Philadelphia, Pa.*, insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,310, for $5,000, giving one-third loan note, and paying semi-annually. *He failed to pay the premium due March 11, 1869. He died August 5, 1869, FIVE MONTHS after failure of payment. The whole amount of the Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid* at the Pennsylvania Office, SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1869.

**Nineteenth Annual Statement**

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Massachusetts Mutual

## Life Insurance Company

## OF SPRINGFIELD,

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALEB RICE, President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
GEORGE JUNKIN, Solicitor in Philada.

DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, D. C. WHARTON.

Attorney to accept service in Pennsylvania.
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.

First. Capital stock, nothing. Company purely mutual. Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company | $97,000·00 |
| Cash on hand | 5,681·26 |
| Cash in banks, specifying the banks:— | |
| First National Bank, Springfield | 12,467·95 |
| Second " " | 17,704·15 |
| Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission | 46,705·23 |
| Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien in real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing | 1,258,069·62 |

| Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:— | Par Value. | Market Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 464 shares of New York and Massachusetts Nat. Bank Stock | $46,400 | $65,555 |
| U. S. bonds 1881, 6s; 1868, 5-20s; 1865, 5-20s; 1874, 5s | 258,700 | 280,456 |
| City of Springfield, New York, and Michigan State bonds | 74,000 | 78,606 |
| 120,264 shares of Railroad stocks and bonds | 176,400 | 181,275 |
| | $555,500 | $606,380 |

| Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans | Par Val. | Market Val. | Amt. loaned on them. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $93,400 | $115,180 | $89,435·00 |
| Interest on investments due and unpaid | | | 3,009·00 |
| Accrued interest not yet due | | | 52,754·32 |
| Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:— | | | |
| Premium notes secured by value of policies | | | 768,952·62 |
| Loans on personal securities | | | 54,594·25 |
| Loans on policies | | | 1,517·62 |
| Unpaid prem. in course of collection, semi-an. | Quar. and | | 220,522·86 |
| Deferred ditto, premiums | | | 171,771·36 |
| Office furniture | | | 6,306·40 |
| Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due, less $10,000 reinsurance | | | 67,500·00 |
| Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon | | | 18,000·00 |
| Amount of losses resisted by the Company and in suspense | | | 29,500·00 |
| Amount of dividends due and unpaid | | | 50,533·68 |
| Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks combined R at 4 per ct. | | | 3,061,283·76 |
| Amount of cash premiums received | | | 833,936·78 |
| Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:— | | | |
| Loan notes | | | 310,641·98 |
| Interest received from investments | | | 175,849·06 |
| Amount of losses paid during the year | | | 297,300·00 |
| Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums | | | 1,761·58 |
| Amount of dividends declared during the year | | | 158,571·92 |
| Amount of dividends paid | | | 181,143·26 |
| Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and salaries paid to agents and officers of the company | | | 227,344·65 |
| Amount of taxes paid by the company | | | 8,332·91 |
| Amount of all other expenses and expenditures | | | 148,863·27 |

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.:—

Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of $3,419,303·79. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871. STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR,
Notary Public.

Foster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Mass., insured March 2, 1863, under Policy No. 6913, for $5000, giving one-third loan note, and paying quarterly. His policy lapsed September 9, 1867. *He died September 8, 1868, fifteen months after* the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less unpaid premiums, was *promptly paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.*

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent for Pennsylvania.

GEORGE H. WILTBANK,
General Agent Eastern Penna. and New Jersey.

OFFICES, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner in Philadelphia. 5 29 mwf6t

INSURANCE.

**Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.**

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

**Incorporated 1794.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | | $500,000 |
| ASSETS January 1 1871 | | $3,050,536 |
| Receipts of '70 | 2,096,154 | |
| Interests from Investments, 1870 | 137,050 | |
| | | $2,233,2 |
| Losses paid in 1870 | | $1,136,941 |

**STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property | $324,950 |
| United States Government Loans | 895,932 |
| Pennsylvania State Loans | 169,310 |
| Philadelphia City Loans | 200,000 |
| New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds | 225,510 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans | 368,245 |
| Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks | 62,488 |
| Cash in Bank | 281,048 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 31,434 |
| Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled | 438,420 |
| Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission | 83,201 |
| Real estate, Office of the Company | 30,000 |
| | $3,050,536 |

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARTHUR G. COFFIN, | FRANCIS R. COPE, |
| SAMUEL W. JONES, | EDW. H. TROTTER, |
| JOHN A. BROWN, | EDW. S. CLARKE, |
| CHARLES TAYLOR, | T. CHARLTON HENRY, |
| AMBROSE WHITE, | ALFRED D. JESSUP, |
| WILLIAM WELSH, | LOUIS C. MADEIRA, |
| JOHN MASON, | CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, |
| GEORGE L. HARRISON, | CLEMENT A. GRISCOM |

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

**1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871**

## Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St**

**Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35**

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

**Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.**

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

**FIRE ASSOCIATION,**

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Mortgages | $1,546,967·92 |
| Ground Rents | 22,980 33 |
| Real Estate | 55,920·70 |
| U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds | 45,000·00 |
| Cash on hand | 24,449·62 |
| | $1,705,319·07 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William H. Hamilton, | Jesse Lightfoot, |
| John Carrow, | Robert Shoemaker, |
| George I. Young, | Peter Armbruster, |
| Joseph R Lyndall, | M. H. Dickinson, |
| Levi P. Coats, | Peter Williamson, |
| Samuel Sparhawk, | Joseph E. Schell. |

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, |

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | William G. Boulton, |
| Benjamin T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John H. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

**$8,000,000 IN GOLD.**

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. E. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) | $333,375 00 |
| 180,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 214,000·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax) | 204,162·50 |
| 164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 168,920·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 20,700·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 25,250·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan | 4,200·00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock) | 15,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (166 Shares Stock) | 4,300·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock) | 4,000·00 |
| 1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 261,650·00 |
| $1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·24. M'k't v'l | $1,293·557·00 |
| Real Estate | 56,000·50 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 230,971·27 |
| Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company | 93,375 40 |
| Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7900, estimated value | 3,919·00 |
| Cash | 142,911 73 |
| | $1,820,727·97 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Hugh Craig, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| John D. Taylor, | Thomas P. Stotesbury, |
| George W. Bernadou, | John B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Wm. C. Houston, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| H. Frank Robinson, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

## ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

**JAMES M. LONGACRE,**

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

**Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.**

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

## Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

**Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.**

**Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT**

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

**$7,000,000.**

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

**$255,397·89.**

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

## People's Fire Insurance Company,

**No. 514 WALNUT Street.**

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 $129,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Esher, | Lewis Audenreid, |
| Wm. M. Baird, | John Ketcham, |
| John R. Blakiston, | J. E. Baum, |
| W. F. Dean, | John B. Heyl, |
| Peter Sieger, | Samuel H. Rothermel. |

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—And still another large fire yesterday. It broke out in Thomas Hallowell's shoddy mill on Chesnut street, above Thirtieth, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Powell had some picker machines in operation, and they were destroyed. The loss is about $6000. Messrs. Chambers Bros. & Co., machinists, occupy the same building. They lose between $15,000 and $20,000, which is believed to be insured. Messrs. Power, Painter & Co.'s machine shop next door, also suffered. They have an insurance of $16,000, which will cover the loss.

—Our different water works pumped 1,555,557,242 gallons of water last month.

—Max Feder was yesterday held in $1500 bail by Alderman Kerr for swindling three parties by means of the "secret game." Max and a man named Cohen acted in conjunction. The plan of operation was for Cohen to go to a place, order about $30 worth of the game, and tell the proprietor he would call for it that day. Feder would then come along, sell to the storekeeper what Cohen had ordered, and, of course, Cohen would never call for it, and the shopkeeper was swindled. The men have obtained considerable money in this way.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Affairs on the Isthmus of Panama are quiet.

—Peruvian advices state that peace prevails in the country.

—The Presidential election in Mexico will be held on the 25th inst.

—The Internal Revenue Bureau will change all the stamps on or about the 1st of August.

—The Legislature of New Hampshire is to organize to-day, and the political excitement attendant thereon is already very great.

—Yesterday afternoon the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New York, commenced its annual session at Apollo Hall, New York city.

—A terrible storm occurred in and around Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, doing much damage to some buildings in the city and to the shipping in its vicinity.

—The striking laborers at Washington, D. C., made another demonstration yesterday and, after several of their number were arrested, the remainder of the malcontents were dispersed.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Gambetta is still at San Sebastian.

—Tranquility is said to prevail now in all parts of France.

—The trials of Rochefort and Assy have been postponed.

—Postal service is completely restored throughout France.

—The sessions of the Roumanian Parliament were yesterday opened.

—The time for holding the supplementary elections in France is not yet fixed.

—Mines have been discovered in the sewers of Paris intended to blow up the city.

—Twenty thousand Communist prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia in the South Pacific Ocean.

—Several officials under the empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections for the Assembly.

—Commercial relations between France and Germany have been resumed on the same footing as before the war.

—By order of the Pope, a solemn high mass was yesterday said at Rome for the French priests recently assassinated by the Communists in Paris.

—The British House of Lords has passed a bill authorizing Canada to organize a territorial government between the Dominion and the Pacific Ocean.

## OBITUARY.

### Eleazar Lord, LL. D.

The old New Yorkers are disappearing. Those who stood at the laying of so many corner-stones will soon have gone with their quaint stories, their traditions, and their well-earned honors. The busiest of us need not grudge one quick glance after their retreating forms. Who will not stop long enough by the funeral train to say:—"God rest the soul of him that has done anything worth lasting?" The brothers of Mr. Eleazer Lord have long been well known among us as citizens of wealth and undisputed position. He himself withdrew, many years since, from public affairs to his quiet home at Piermont. Here he passed a serene old age in pursuits congenial to his literary and religious tastes. He died June 3, at the age of 84.

Mr. Lord was born in Franklin, Conn., September 9, 1788, and began business in this city in 1816. He had received a thorough education, with the purpose of becoming a clergyman, which was thwarted by the failure of his sight. He entered business life with a trained mind, enriched by foreign travel and intimate association with some of the noblest and most distinguished men in England and on the Continent. He was active in the formation of benevolent societies, and was a leader in great undertakings. The Educational and Foreign Evangelical Societies owed much, at the beginning, to his efficient co-operation, and he was the first to suggest the Sunday-school Union and the Home Missionary Society. The Societies for the Promotion of Industry, for the Prevention of Pauperism, and others, shared his counsel and aid. Banking, currency, and trade were subjects of close study in his early manhood, and afterwards often occupied his thoughts and pen. For some years succeeding 1819, he threw himself into the cause of protection. By personal influence he induced Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, to investigate the subject more fully than he had done, and to avow himself in opposition to free trade. On his return from Washington, the merchants of New York and Philadelphia recognized his services by dinners, testimonials, etc. While President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, from 1821 to 1834, he introduced important changes in the whole system of insurance—the division of risks, reinsurance, and uniformity of premiums, which were widely adopted. With Governor Clinton and others, Mr. Lord was active in helping forward the internal improvements from which New York has already gathered a rich harvest. In preparing the public mind for the Erie Railroad enterprise, in procuring a charter and the first subscriptions in land and stock, his agency, through the press and other legitimate channels, was confessedly indispensable. During the few years while he was President, the affairs of the Erie Road were managed with scrupulous fidelity. The change of policy which ensued was soon marked by great confusion and losses, involving the wreck of his own and many other private fortunes. Rarely has a noble undertaking, commenced by thoughtful men of elevated views and strict integrity, been doomed to grosser perversion and abuse.

Mr. Lord's essays had much influence in effecting those changes in the banking system of this State which protected it, in a large degree, from the disastrous fluctuations of previous years. During the late war his letters on the same subject attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, with whom he held a full private correspondence, and by whom several of his hints were adopted in the measures suited to the exigencies of the time.

The activity and sweep of his mind were quite unusual. In the press of business life he kept up with scientific and philosophical research, contributing valuable articles on those subjects to various quarterlies. His books, though not of a popular kind, embody the results of profound and discriminating thought on the gravest themes. In his prime he was at once the elegant gentleman, the accomplished scholar, the upright business man, the liberal giver, the successful projector of comprehensive schemes for the public good, and, to the last, he was an exemplary Christian.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## *FOREIGN NOTES.*

—The time of flirtation with the Roman hierarchy seems well over in Prussia. During the war and before the elections his pious Excellency von Muhler was allowed to wink at all sorts of unheard-of measures taken by the bolder among the Catholic bishops, in defiance often of the law. Now, however, more especially since the late proceedings of the compact Catholic party in the German Parliament, the Government appears no longer inclined to look on quietly at certain interferences with the schools, high and low, such as had crept in since the infallibility dogma. Among the steps taken to stop the great zeal of the converted bishops is a decree issued by the Coblentz "Schul-Collegium" in the matter of certain so-called "Marianic Congregations." This seems a kind of pious institution, to which the pupils of the gymnasiums were told off during the few hours left to them for their recreation in order to listen to certain exhortations and to undergo special devotional exercises, which, however good they might have been for their souls, certainly did not do their young bodies much good, and which, considering the amount of time already allowed in Roman Catholic gymnasiums for religious purposes, seemed in the long run to exceed the proper limits. Another no less important decree on the part of the Government refers to the publication of ecclesiastical edicts in the classes without the special permission of the heads of the respective schools. This practice is prohibited for the future. Those halcyon days when the Roman archbishops and bishops went "hand-in-hand" with Herr Muhler, the Protestant Cultus-Minister, are evidently over. Biamarck is back.

—Switzerland too, it seems, has her Dollingers. Mr. Egli, pastor at the penitentiary of Lucerne, has dared openly to defy the infallibility dogma. Instead of reading out the passage regarding it contained in the episcopal emanation forwarded to him, he spoke to his congregation of its utility, having first made it as clear as possible to his hearers what this dogma meant in reality. At the same time he informed his bishop of this step, telling him among other things that he had never been false to his principles in his whole life, and that he intended to take his honor spotless to his grave. The "serpent-wise shirking and getting out by back doors" in order to hide one's real opinions and to avoid disagreeable consequences had always seemed to him, he said, unworthy of an honest man, and so forth. In reply to this there came the usual "time to consider," and this being past, the anathema, in accordance with chapter iv of the constitution containing the "definition" of the Infallibility, which reads "Si quis autem huic nostræ definitioni contradicere, quod Deus avertat, præsumpserit, anathema sit." The Lucerne Government endeavored to make peace between the bishop and the heretic, but in vain. The bishop, on the contrary, desired that the Government should dismiss Egli from his post, while Egli declared to the Government that he must stick to his protest, but that he was ready, considering that there might be believers in that dogma among his flock, to get a substitute for the present. Thereupon the authorities of Lucerne resolved that they could never think of interfering with either layman or priest for his want of belief in the new dogma of Papal Infallibility, more especially in the case of a clergyman protesting against a doctrine which had not been a doctrine of the Catholic Church at the time of his ordination. It remains to be seen what steps the Episcopate now will or can take after this firm and ominous decision of the supreme authority of the canton.

—In the British House of Commons recently Sir H. Storks gave some interesting information both as to the British ambulance service and recent military experience on the subject. A committee was appointed by the War Office to investigate the question, and make some calculations as to the proportion of men likely to require removal from the field of battle. The percentage of wounded men varies considerably, according to the nature of the fighting. At Koniggratz 4·90 per cent. of the whole force of the Prussians were wounded, and 9·28 of the Austrians engaged. At Magenta the French had 6·7 per cent. wounded, and the Austrians 7·05. On the other hand, the casualties are often on a much more serious scale. At Waterloo the British force had 17·76 per cent. wounded, and during the civil war in the United States 12·51 per cent. of the Federals were wounded at Shiloh, 18·52 at Chickamauga, 11·68 at Gettysburg, and 19·20 at Wilderness. On the Confederate side the reported casualties were much higher, but the committee remark that neither the numbers engaged nor those wounded were ascertained correctly. The casualties in the battles round Metz in August were on a similarly high scale. The mean of these figures gives 15·70 per cent. of the strength, and the committee fixes 16 per cent. as the lowest percentage of wounded for whom provision should be made. Half of this number could probably make their way to the nearest dressing place on foot, leaving 8 per cent. to be removed from the field on stretchers and wagons, and subsequently carried to the nearest field hospitals. The committee further estimated that this may require each wagon to travel a distance of five miles to the rear, and that it can make two trips a day, or twenty miles in all, even over indifferent roads. A wagon can carry six men each trip, or twelve men a day. Such being the basis of calculations, the intention of the War Office is to have a hospital corps for service during peace, and a war corps to tend the the wounded after an action. The Army Hospital Corps (at present in two parts) will be reorganized as a single body, for the purpose of training men at the hospitals to attend to the sick and wounded. After allowing for foreign garrisons, it is estimated that about 850 men of this corps will be available in England.

—It is gratifying, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to observe the progress which European civilization is making in Africa. The last advices from New Calabar show that the inhabitants of that spot thoroughly appreciate the good example which has been set them by their European neighbors, and are, except in a few unimportant particulars, closely modelling their proceedings on those of the most civilized countries of other quarters of the globe. For some time past, we are told, the New Calabar men have been secretly preparing their forces for a raid into the Eureka country, partly as a demonstration of their strength, and partly to see whether the Bonny men would stand forward as the protectors of the Eurekas which they are bound to do by treaty. The Bonny men, we are glad to see, have followed substantially, at least, the latest European precedent. They did not come forward in defense of the Ekreekas. They have not yet learned to appreciate the refinement of a "conference with no foregone conclusion;" but this will no doubt come in time. The New Calabar men accordingly had the Ekreekas to themselves, and proceeded to attack them in a thoroughly civilized fashion. They opened fire on their town with canoe guns, and bombarded it for some hours. The slaughter in the crowded town must have been very great, as every shot told, and, as the Calabar men's guns were of heavier calibre than those of the Ekreekas, their fire was most effective at a range that was quite out of the power of the Ekreeka guns. The Calabar men, being satisfied with the damage they had done to the Ekreekas (and in the absence of evidence we have no right to assume that the damage was less than would have satisfied a civilized European), drew off their canoes and returned to New Calabar town. At this point, one of those little divergences from European practices we have hinted at took place. "Sixteen of the prisoners were at once slaughtered and portioned out like so much beef or mutton to the principal families of the town for the purpose of being cooked and eaten."


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THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT, more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
6 2 1m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 29 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 27 5

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 27 S. THIRD Street, Opposite Girard Bank.

3 22 eod

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

5 9m 5

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

## *THE BATTLE OF DORKING.*

THE sensational article from *Blackwood*, describing the German conquest of England in 1875, which we published a few days ago, possesses for patriotic American readers an interest distinct from that which appertains to the military dangers threatening Great Britain. The author of this remarkable production gives a wonderfully faithful picture of the industrial position of England at the present moment, in the following extract:—"In our blindness we did not see that we were merely a big workshop, making up the things which came from all parts of the world, and that *if other nations stopped sending us raw goods to work up we could not produce them ourselves.* True, we had in those days an advantage in our cheap coal and iron; and had we taken care not to waste the fuel, it might have lasted us longer. But even then there were signs that coal and iron would soon become cheaper in other parts; while as to food and other things England was not better off than it is now. *We were so rich simply because other nations from all parts of the world were in the habit of sending their goods to us to be sold or manufactured;* * * * but, in our folly, we were too careless to insure our prosperity, and *after the course of trade was turned away it would not come back again.*"

Whether the battle of Dorking or a similar battle is ever fought or not, the above extract truly states at once the present cause of British prosperity and one of the probable reasons of its future destruction. The author's figures of speech are amply verified by the statistical returns, proving that nearly the whole of British imports consist of raw materials, while nearly all British exports consist of manufactured articles; and if he had entered into particulars he would have been obliged to state that a very large portion of this profitable exchange was conducted with the United States. This country, however, has so far grown tired of the primitive form of commerce consisting of the stupid act of selling beavers' tails for a shilling and buying them back as hats for a pound sterling, that it has maintained a protective policy during the last ten years; and under the operation of that policy so many varied industries have been developed that this nation is rapidly becoming less and less of a jackal to the British lion. A steady perseverance in the course which has already produced so many beneficial results, and already gone so far to destroy British industrial dominance, will finally make us the manufacturers of all the useful fabrics we consume, and so far change the character of our foreign commerce that we, too, will become exporters of manufactures and importers of raw materials.

Several of the European nations have already emancipated themselves from dependence on British factories, simultaneously enriching themselves; and Germany, now so much feared by England, owes all her strength to modern persistence in the wise policy of protection. No fears of a battle of Dorking would be entertained in London if Germany could not forge her own thunderbolts of war and clothe her own soldiers; and so, too, no British apprehensions of a war with the United States would have hastened the late treaty if protection had not developed a host of diversified industries in this country.

## *THE PAY OF FEMALE CLERKS.*

FOUR of the ladies employed in the Fifth Auditor's Office have been recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for promotion to first-class clerkships, subject to the same examination before the board recently appointed by the President as is given to the male candidates. We would be pleased to know whether the ladies, in case they obtain the desired appointments, will receive the same pay as the male first-class clerks. A great many, if not all, of the clerical duties in the Government offices at Washington can be performed quite as well by women as by men; and such being the case, women should not only be eligible for clerkships of all grades, but they should receive the same pay as men when they perform the same duties. It is not creditable to the Government that a distinction has hitherto been made in this matter, as a very large number of the female clerks have families depending upon them, and require good salaries quite as much as their male colaborers do. Whether they have families or not, however, they are entitled to proper remuneration, and it is a real grievance that many women are paid about half price in the Government offices for doing the same work as men who get living salaries. It is discreditable that women workers are so badly paid by private employers, but it is scarcely possible to expect a reform so long as the Government sets the bad example it does. The four ladies referred to will undoubtedly receive justice at the hands of the examining board, which is composed of gentlemen who will see that they have fair play, and if they prove themselves qualified for the positions to which they aspire, as we doubt not they will, they should get full pay as first-class clerks, and we should be glad of an authoritative announcement from the Secretary of the Treasury that they will do so.

## *CUBA.*

REPORTS from Washington indicate that it may be necessary ere long for our Government to take some decided action with regard to Cuba. It appears that a commission is now sitting at Washington to adjudicate upon the claims of citizens of the United States owning property in Cuba which has been seized by the Spanish authorities. A large number of these claims have proved to be legitimate, and the Spanish home Government has given orders to its representatives in Cuba to make restitution and to cease from further outrages of the kind in the future. The Captain-General and his subordinates promise obedience, and there the matter ends so far as they are concerned, for it is found to be impossible to obtain anything from them; but, on the contrary, fresh seizures of valuable estates are made every day, and practically both Spain and the United States are set at defiance. Cuba has long been esteemed by Spanish politicians as valuable only for the unlimited opportunities it affords for plunder, and the men who now represent Spanish authority know that their superiors are not in a position to enforce their decrees, and they consequently feel at liberty to do as they please without fear of being called to account and compelled to disgorge. The United States Government has hitherto done so little in the way of interference with the affairs of its neighbors, and it has been so particularly careful to respect Spanish rights in Cuba, that the Captain-General and his satellites probably think that they have as little to fear from it as they have from the Government of King Amadeus. There certainly appears, however, to be good reason for a display of energy upon our part which will convince the plunderers of Cuba that they have miscalculated; and if the Spanish Government has not the power, even if it has the disposition, to protect American citizens and their property in Cuba, we should demonstrate that we have both disposition and power to do so.

YESTERDAY a policeman who was convicted in the Quarter Sessions of a particularly outrageous assault upon an unoffending colored man was sentenced by Judge Allison to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs. Upon what principle of justice the Judge dismissed the culprit with this merely nominal punishment, we do not understand. In his charge he referred to the assault as if it had been merely an excess of zeal upon the part of the policeman, whereas the evidence showed that it was an outrage aggravated by many circumstances that entitled the offender to the severest penalties permitted by the law. Policemen and other officers of the law who, in the legitimate performance of their duty, may act in a somewhat rougher manner than is strictly justifiable, are entitled to some consideration, but an officer who abuses his authority for the deliberate purpose of maltreating and injuring an inoffensive citizen, no matter how humble, should, if any distinction is made, be held more strictly to account than an ordinary offender. Judge Paxson has earned for himself an enviable reputation by the efforts he has made to restrain crime and violence by the imposition of heavy penalties, and if he had been on the bench yesterday the culprit referred to would in all probability have received his just deserts.

WHILE our citizens congratulate themselves upon the good apparent and prospective moral results of the substitution of a paid for a volunteer fire department, and while they desire to make due allowance for the many difficulties attending the establishment of the new system, they are naturally anxious that it should be rendered thoroughly efficacious at the earliest possible moment. The late fires have disclosed deficiencies and imperfections which should be instantly remedied; and we trust that searching investigations will disclose why a notice of fires cannot be promptly given at the proper station, and why delays in reaching the scene of action occur. The old system abounded with imperfections, but they were beyond municipal control. The new one, being subject to regulation in all its ramifications, will, it is to be hoped, eliminate all inherent defects or deficiencies soon after they are discovered.

## OBITUARY.

### Captain Hugh Nelson Page, U. S. N.

Captain Hugh Nelson Page, United States Navy, who died recently at Broad Creek, Princess Anne county, Virginia, was born in Caroline county, in the same State, in 1788. He received his appointment as a midshipman in September, 1811, and in 1813 he was attached to the schooner Tigress, in the Lake Erie fleet commanded by Commodore Perry. He distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in the battle of Lake Erie, which was fought on the 10th of September, 1813, and was presented with two swords, one by Congress and one by the State of Virginia. In 1855 he was retired on leave with the rank of captain. Captain Page was the last survivor but one of the officers engaged in the battle of Lake Erie.

## *THE GERMAN LOSSES.*

ANOTHER revision of the losses sustained by Germany during the recent war with France has been made, and the result gives a total of 4990 officers and 112,038 men, as killed, wounded, and missing.

The number reported as killed was as follows:—

| | Officers. | Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Germany | 918 | 14,389 | 15,757 |
| Bavaria | 156 | 1,524 | 1,680 |
| Wurtemberg | 25 | 664 | 689 |
| Baden | 22 | 423 | 445 |
| Hesse-Darmstadt | 44 | 681 | 725 |
| Total | 1,165 | 18,131 | 19,296 |

The wounded footed up as follows:—

| | Officers. | Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Germany | 2972 | 71,792 | 74,764 |
| Bavaria | 564 | 10,217 | 10,781 |
| Wurtemberg | 64 | 1,688 | 1,752 |
| Baden | 133 | 2,578 | 2,710 |
| Hesse-Darmstadt | 63 | 1,467 | 1,530 |
| Total | 3796 | 87,742 | 91,537 |

The number of missing was as follows:—

| | Officers. | Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Germany | 30 | 5,902 | 5,932 |
| Baden | -- | 263 | 263 |
| Total | 30 | 6,165 | 6,195 |

These figures give as the total losses the following:—

| | Officers. | Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Germany | 3,929 | 92,533 | 96,453 |
| Bavaria | 720 | 11,741 | 12,461 |
| Wurtemberg | 89 | 2,352 | 2,441 |
| Baden | 155 | 3,264 | 3,418 |
| Hesse-Darmstadt | 107 | 2,148 | 2,255 |
| Total | 4,990 | 112,038 | 117,028 |

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

REPUBLISHED,
FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE LEDGER OF JANUARY 1866, SEPTEMBER, 1867, AND APRIL, 1868.

REASONS WHY
THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHING AT OAK HALL,

1st. It is the Cheapest Place to buy in Philadelphia. The house doing such a large business employs a large capital, and gets its goods from manufacturers and importers.

2d. It is the best place to buy, because the Clothing that comes from Oak Hall is really first-class in Style, Make, and Trimmings.

3d. Because there is no disappointment. Everything is as represented. If an article is recommended it can be fully relied on, and this feature, to those who are not judges, is invaluable.

4th. Because the stock comprises such a splendid variety that any one can be pleased. Instead of a dozen styles, there are hundreds, and any size or shape can be fitted.

5th. Because the Clerks and Salesmen are gentlemanly, and polite attention is given to all, rich or poor, quick people or tedious, whether they wish to purchase or not.

6th. Because of the cheerfulness with which an article is exchanged if "it does not please the folks at home," or another style is preferred.

7th. Because the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is the *best organized Establishment* in Philadelphia to get a garment made to order, to fit, and finished at short notice, and promptly sent home.

8th. Because the assortment of Goods, in the piece, in the Custom Department, to select a suit from, surpasses anything ever known in Philadelphia, comprising as many Goods as a score of ordinary Tailor Stores combined.

Let the People of Philadelphia come and see what Industry, Organization, and Close Application to Business can do in preparing for the *wants of the Community*, and how Careful Study and Economy in Purchasing raw material can *cheapen* an article to a customer.

Orders by mail have the prompt attention of a Special Clerk, and where an article is unsatisfactory it may be returned and money refunded.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

P. S.—We have a full line of Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ C O M B I N E.

Citizens and Tax-payers opposed to the surrender of local self-government are invited to

ASSEMBLE IN MASS MEETING
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On SATURDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting of March 24th last to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to

ABOLISH THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting.

Come without distinction of party. Come all who are opposed to this self-appointed Commission. Come all who would protest against the other commissions with which we have been threatened, and which have thus far been only postponed. Come all who are determined that incompetent and corrupt men shall not be elected to responsible office. Come all who are willing to sink partisanship in the effort to obtain honest, efficient, and economical government for our city. Come, citizens, in your might. Forget, for the moment, party attachments and party prejudices. Join in an uprising against the domination of bad men. Combine to save the city from misrule and corruption.

Tickets of admission may be had at Needles', Twelfth and Race streets; at Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; at Nebinger's, Second and Christian streets; at other places to be hereafter designated, and at the doors of the Academy on the night of meeting. 6 7 wths3t

☞ REV. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, THE EMINENT Scotch Preacher, who is now filling the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preach THIS EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown; and TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, in Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, BROAD, below Spruce, at 8 o'clock. Christian public of all denominations are cordially invited to attend. 1t*

☞ ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE OLD MAN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA will take place on THURSDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M., at the HOME, corner THIRTY-NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Several eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting. 6 3 sw2t*

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

WILL BE PUBLISHED JUNE 1
"THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND IN 1875,"

Described by an eye-witness in 1925; describing the arrival of the German Armada; destruction of the British fleet; the decisive battle of Dorking; capture of London; downfall of the English Empire.

Reprinted from Blackwood's Magazine. 12mo, paper, 30c. Cloth, gilt, 50c.

"A powerful satire on the military helplessness of England. The Britons are stirred up by it as they have been by no magazine article of this generation. 'The Fight at Dame Europa's School' did not hit the bull's eye of English feeling more squarely than this clever shot from Old Maga."—*Journal of Commerce.*

For sale by all Booksellers.
PORTER & COATES, Publishers,
5 31rp Philadelphia.

## CLOTHING.

NOW FOR THE HOT DAYS!

ROCKHILL & WILSON are ready to provide FOR THE COMFORT and enjoyment of their FELLOW-CITIZENS, if the thermometer WILL KEEP at anything below TWO HUNDRED and Twelve Degrees.

COOL Cassimere Suits for HOT DAYS
COOL Linen Duck Coats for HOT DAYS
COOL White Vests for HOT DAYS
COOL Alpaca Garments for HOT DAYS
COOL Linen Dusters for HOT DAYS

CHEAP PRICES
CHEAP PRICES } FOR HOT DAYS.
CHEAP PRICES

On all descriptions of
Thin apparel
AT
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINE CLOTHING
TO ORDER
FOR GENTLEMEN

Elegant Styles in Light and Dark Mixed.
Plaid and Striped Suitings.
Diagonal Coatings of beautiful design and fabric.
Handsome styles in Pantaloon Cassimeres.
White, Brown, and Fancy Linens, Drills, etc.
Drap d'Ete, Alpacas, Ducks, Bamboo Cloth, etc.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

## PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their large assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 5 1mrp

## JEWELRY AND SILVERWAR

BAILEY & CO
Jewelers,
Chestnut & 12th Sts.

Have received a large invoice of very choice East India

Pearls,

Mounted in the newest and most stylish fashion. 5 1 mwstrp

## FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

G. W. LEWIS,
GREAT AMERICAN
FURNITURE DEPOT,
S. W. Corner 12th and MARKET,
ENTRANCE No. 1212.

This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day
WHOLESALE TO ALL.
N. B.—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.
6 2fmwrp S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

FURNITURE
AT COST.
A. BARLOW,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers his extensive Stock of
FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 5 mws 3t

## SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY.
THIS POPULAR FAMILY HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.
For rooms, etc., apply to
LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 8 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop't,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY, N. J., having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged, will be open for guests Sixth Month (June) 1st. Families desiring rooms should make early application to the proprietress. $15 per week through June. $2 50 a day. [5 31 tf] A. P. COOK.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, OPENS June 1st.
Terms for June, $3 50 per day. 4 26 fmwst

## DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BEUBORO'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

## FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

## ART EXHIBITION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
National Photographic Association
OF THE UNITED STATES,
At Horticultural Hall,
JUNE 6 to 13. 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF
Photographic Works of Art
From all parts of the world ever made in America. Wonderful, beautiful, instructive. Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; to be had of North & Co., Horticultural Hall, and at Photograph Galleries. Promenade Concerts every evening. Music by the Germania Orchestra.

Also, the following:—

AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 2½ P. M., THIRD ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Stereopticon, etc. A delightful entertainment. Admission tickets and secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.

Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.

MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

The sale of tickets for the Academy entertainments will commence at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, Thursday, June 1, at 9 A. M., and at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, June 3, at same hour.

WM. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1809 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

## CARPETINGS, ETC.

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1 3 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SAFES Best Quality AND Lowest Prices.

SAFES Largest Assortment!

SAFES 721 CHESNUT St. (MASONIC HALL.)
5 5 fmw6m

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 1sw3m

## CARRIAGES.

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Special attention given to REPAIRING.
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## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT this evening "Rip Van Winkle" will be represented by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Rank* will be performed this evening by Lina Edwin's New York company.

AT THE CHESNUT, *Dreams of Delusion* and *A Bull in a China Shop* will be given this evening.

On Friday, Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a complimentary benefit, when a fine bill will be presented.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Octoroon* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

## CITY ITEMS.

RARE CHANCE FOR FURNITURE.—Mr. A. Barlow, No. 45 South Second street, in order to replenish his stock, is now engaged in disposing of his furniture at cost prices. The establishment of this gentleman is fully stocked with a great variety of all kinds of furniture, and those desiring to make purchases will be sure to make good bargains. It will be recollected that all these articles disposed of at present are to be sold at cost, and this special sale will continue for the next thirty days. A splendid opportunity is offered, and it should not be passed over. A purchaser need not fear of failing to obtain what article he desires, for Mr. Barlow has on hand everything that may be called for. Whatever is necessary for the equipment of a house can be found in this establishment. Some of the patterns and designs are exceedingly tasteful and beautiful, and the finish to each article is of the best. Bedsteads, chairs, sofas, wardrobes, bureaus, tables, and in fact everything in the furniture line, can be had in this establishment. The sale will only continue for the next thirty days.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

ELEGANT FURNITURE—The Messrs. Henkels' stock of elegant furniture to be sold on Friday, June 9. It is now arranged for examination at the auction rooms of Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

### MARRIED.

STRUTHERS—BIRD.—On Thursday, June 1, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese, JOHN STRUTHERS to VIRGINIA M., daughter of the late Thomas J. Bird.

WHITE—COOKMAN.—On the morning of the 6th inst., at No. 1631 Arch street, by the Rev. Henry W. Warren, pastor of Arch Street M. E Church, JAMES R. WHITE to SALLIE EARP COOKMAN, daughter of the late Thomas Earp, Esq.

### DIED.

DOUGHTY.—On the morning of the 6th inst., ELIZA THOMPSON DOUGHTY, infant daughter of Mrs. Kate H. and the late E. Thompson Doughty.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, J. W. Dibble, U. S. N., Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry road, on Friday, at 3 P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church vault, Catharine street, above Second.

GRESIMER.—On the 5th inst., HARRY W. S., eldest son of William G. W. and Hannah S. Gresimer, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Energetic B. B. C. and Library, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 456 North Second street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LEEDS.—On the 6th inst., AMANDA M., wife of Ralph A. Leeds, and eldest daughter of Henry and Mary H. Van Fossin, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Somerset street, Gloucester, N. J., on Friday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to M. E. Church.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—AT a meeting of the Class of 1870, held June 6, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:—

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to take from among us our beloved classmate CHARLES R. PARVIN, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, his fellow members, although bowing in humble submission to the will of a wise and loving God, yet mourn the death of our classmate as an irreparable loss.

*Resolved*, That we ever cherish a loving remembrance of his noble and unselfish character, by which he had so greatly endeared himself to us during college life.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, and trust that the memory of his true and noble character may be a comfort to them in their affliction.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

By order of the class.

1t* FRANCIS C. PHILLIPS, Acting Sec'y.


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**OF PHILADELPHIA,**

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## LITERATURE.

*REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.*

—"Strife" is the title of a romance by Mrs. E. D. Wallace, the author of the play of *Little Dorrit*, of a series of interesting and graphic European letters which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, and of other essays and sketches which have obtained favor with the public, but which gave but slight indications of the peculiar talent that has been brought to bear in the production of this her first sustained work of fiction. "Strife" is a most peculiar and most puzzling story, that will be certain to attract much attention, to excite discussion, and to meet with emphatic condemnation at the hands of many who will either be unable to place themselves *en rapport* with the author or too indolent to bend their minds to unravelling the subtle metaphysical thread of the simple yet complex plot. The book is full of faults, which are so palpable that the most superficial reader cannot but be impressed with them, while the beauties are frequently beneath the surface, and require to be searched for with some degree of diligence, but whatever may be said of it *pro* or *con* in other respects, no one can deny that it has the rare merit of originality. A truly original work of fiction is a rarity in these novel-producing days, when the press annually turns out its thousands of volumes, in which the joys and woes of humanity are treated in every conceivable style. Indeed, the very superfluity of positively good fiction is an embarrassment to a writer, and it is next to impossible to avoid travelling over ground that has been thoroughly explored before. Mrs. Wallace, however, has succeeded in striking out on a path of her own, and such resemblance to previous performances that occasionally strike the reader in turning over the pages of "Strife" are too faint to invalidate in any way its claim to originality. We warn at the outset those who may be disposed to take up this romance, that it will not repay a merely superficial perusal, and that the common run of novel-readers, who esteem the story-teller's art only for the facilities it affords them for dissipating *ennui* and killing time agreeably, will derive but a small amount of satisfaction from it. It must be read carefully or not at all, and it will frequently be necessary to turn back in order to pick up a dropped thread, to read a sentence more than once in order to discover its meaning and its connection with the context, and to allow the imaginative faculties full play in order to be placed in sympathy with the finer elements of the story.

It is not possible within the limits of a newspaper article to give such a description of "Strife" as would be satisfactory, and the best we can do is to commend its perusal to our readers, with the assurance that while may of them will be pleased, many will probably find themselves no nearer to a solution of its mysteries at the end of the last chapter than they will be at the end of the first. The story is autobiographical, and upon the heroine "Minnette" the author has lavished all her skill. "Minnette" is a dreamer of dreams, and she allows the events of her life and her course of conduct at the most critical moments to be influenced not merely by her visions, but by the impressions of a peculiarly delicate and sensitive nervous organization. The character is a puzzle in the book just as it would be in real life, and that many persons will find it incomprehensible is no proof of its want of fidelity to nature. On the contrary, we conceive "Minnette" to be a peculiarly fine and subtle psychological analysis, and many of the strange features of the story scarcely appear strange because they are so much in harmony with the character of the relator. The plot of "Strife" is not intricate, but it is somewhat difficult to follow. The attentive reader, however, will not fail to notice that it is conducted with much skill and that the peculiar *denouement* is quite an artistic masterpiece. The scene of the story is laid in Germany and Italy, and Mrs. Wallace's travels in those countries has enabled her to bring facts as well as actual impressions to the aid of her imagination in the descriptive passages. In the twenty-first and several subsequent chapters there is an account of a night flight from Sorrento, in which the leading personages escape in disguise from the officers of the Papal Government, that is exceedingly graphic, and the account of the wedding of the heroine in the twenty-seventh, and of a mutiny of Garibaldians in the Abruzzi which succeeds in the thirty-first, are evidences of the descriptive abilities of the author. The great fault of the story is a want of definiteness in its outlines. This comes in some degree from the peculiar character of the heroine and from the fact that the narrative is autobiographic. There is no doubt, however, that "Strife" would be more likely to find favor with the mass of readers if its purpose were more clearly set forth. As a very original and very meritorious work, however, we give it a cordial welcome, and hope that its success will be such as to encourage the writer to supplement it by other attempts in the same line. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Light" is the title of the second volume of the series entitled "Science for the Young," by Jacob Abbott, in course of publication by Harper & Brothers. The various phenomena of light are described very thoroughly, and in that interesting and popular style for which Mr. Abbott is famous. A clear and comprehensive account is given of the results of modern investigation and discovery, and the book is one that adults as well as young people will find both interesting and instructive. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Six Boys" is a story of a widowed mother upon whom is imposed the care of training six boys of diverse character and taste, and her trials and tribulations, her hopes and joys, are set forth in such a manner as to secure the sympathies of young readers, to whom the story is particularly addressed.

The third series of "Bible Sketches," by Samuel B. Green, B. A., relate in familiar style, for the edification of young people, the leading incidents of Christ's life, with illustrations from Eastern customs, and explanations calculated to impress the minds of those for whom the book is particularly intended.

Both of the above-mentioned works are from the Riverside press of Hurd & Houghton, and are published by the American Tract Society.

—The June number of *The Proof Sheet*, published by Collins & McLeester, contains a sketch of our Democratic contemporary the *Age*, with other interesting matter.

—*The Penn Monthly* for June, published by Porter & Coates, contains several ably-written articles and some excellent book reviews.

—The June number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* is filled with valuable and interesting practical and scientific papers which discuss the latest discoveries, inventions, and investigations.

—The June number of *Our Schoolday Visitor* presents an attractive array of stories, sketches, and poems suited to the tastes of young readers.

—*The Coachmakers' International Journal* for June contains a number of practical articles of interest to the coach-making fraternity.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the May number of *The St. James Magazine*.


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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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**MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE**

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FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

**Special Attention of Investors**

Is now called to the

**First Mortgage Bonds**

OF THE

**BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.**

**7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.**

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

**West Jersey Railroad.**

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock suoscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

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With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

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**7 PER CENT. BONDS.**

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We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

**AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

**Interest Payable January and July.**

The Bonds are in

**$1000s, $500s, and $100s,**

As can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

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**First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds**

**At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.**

**On a Completed Road,**

**Free of U. S. Tax.**

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

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BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN

**23,000 Acres of Land**

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.

The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.

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W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 Walnut street.
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**7 PER CENT. GOLD**

**First Mortgage Bonds.**

**Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.**

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

**At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.**

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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PHILADELPHIA.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON.
Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
5 30 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES QUIGLEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN MELLON, administrator de bonis non of JAMES QUIGLEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 623 WALNUT Street, room No. 3, in the City of Philadelphia. INMAN HORNER,
5 31 wfm 5t* Auditor.

## FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
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**SMITH & CAMPION,**

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
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COAL DEALERS,
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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

*To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.*

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 6 law4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
OFFICE A. C. S.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., June 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
5 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH ALLEY, Store 61 North Second Street.

## HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of

SERGEANT STREET from the northwest curb line of KENSINGTON AVENUE, to connect with the sewer now constructed on EMERALD STREET.

On COATES STREET from TWENTY-FIRST STREET to TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

On BRANDYWINE STREET, EIGHTEENTH STREET to NINETEENTH STREET, and from TWENTIETH STREET to TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

On FILBERT STREET from SIXTEENTH STREET to a point about sixty-three feet east of SEVENTEENTH STREET, said sewers to be constructed in the usual form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On BRUCE STREET, from the east side of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET to the west side of THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, to be four feet in the clear inside diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 6 3t Chief Com'r of Highways.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certifiates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t


ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

### *A NOBLE SALAD-MIXER.*

When many of the French nobility were refugees in England during the first years of that revolution of '93, which has not yet come to an end, they found various ways of living. The most singular man (as well as the most singular way of life on the part of the refugee) was the noble Chevalier D'Aubigne. In the deepest of his distress he was asked by an English friend to dine at a tavern. At that time the English used to eat lettuce just as they now do water-cress, with a little salt, and nothing else. D'Aubigne took the lettuce that was placed on the table, and proceeded to make a salad after the fashion of his country. The other guests in the room curiously watched the work and the artist. They snuffed up the refreshing air of a *mayonnaise*, and when the Chevalier and his friend had consumed the delicious mixture with an air of intense satisfaction, a guest from another table approached the former, and said: "Sir, it is well known that salad is made properly only by your great nation. Would it be too much to ask of your courtesy to mix one for me and the three other gentlemen at yonder table?" The Chevalier accordingly assented. He went over, mixed the salad to their taste, made himself the while as agreeable as the salad, and just intimated, by the way, that he was a noble refugee without means of buying for himself what he mixed so well for others. The chief of the guests whom he had thus served pressed his hand at parting, and left a guinea in it. A golden idea was dropped at the same moment into the Chevalier's brain: he gave his address to the donor of the guinea. The meaning thereof was thoroughly understood. A few days later D'Aubigne received a letter, inviting him to repair to a ducal mansion for the purpose of preparing a salad for a large dinner party, as it was understood it was his profession to do. D'Aubigne presented himself with alacrity, and when the task was completed he asked five pounds for the achievement. That completed the conviction of the party that he was an invaluable artist in salads. He could scarcely answer the calls made upon him. In a brief space of time he was to be seen in a little carriage, with an attendant, in whose care was a mahogany case containing separate ingredients for the concocting of various sorts of salads according to different tastes and requirements. Subsequently he sold similar cases as fast as he could supply them, with instructions, for the benefit of patrons at a distance. Fortune, in short, rolled in upon him. He was a saving and a prudent man. The Chevalier put away eighty thousand francs by salad-making! Sixty thousand of that sum he invested in the funds when he returned to his native country. With the other twenty thousand he bought a castle and an estate—that is to say, of course, a country cottage and a garden—and lived at least as happily as if he had made it all by bloodshed and pillage in war.

### *HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND.*

Above all things, if a wife wishes to make home attractive to her mate, let her keep a sharp eye on the cook; nothing makes a male creature more discontented with his house than bad dinners, ill-served; if there is anything that will make him swear (and there generally is, my dear young lady, although his temper seemed so angelic when he was a-wooing), it is a cold plate with hot meat, or a hot one with his cheese. Neglect of this sort is unpardonable. Again, it may not be possible to give him dainties, but it is easy to avoid monotony by a careful study of the cookery-book; and it is quite astonishing how the monster man can be subjugated and assuaged by a judicious variation of his meals. The creature may be allegorically pictured lightly led by a fair lady with a wedding-ring through his palate. Indeed, there are a thousand ways to lead him, if women would show a little tact, with which they are so falsely credited. Opposition, contradiction, makes him furious; he stamps, he roars, and becomes altogether dangerous. Whereas, treat him tenderly, O wife, and you shall wind him around your marriage-finger. I have seen wives miss their chance of gaining what they have set their eyes on a thousand times through sheer stupidity; they know that a certain line of conduct is sure to anger him, and yet they wilfully pursue it, when smooth and easy victory awaits them in another direction. Tact! Such women, I say, have not even instinct. Birds of paradise, for instance (not to be rude), would act in a more sagacious manner.

### *HOW PHOTOGRAPHY ASSISTS JUSTICE.*

An interesting article on the applications of photography, in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, contains the following:—"The law has obtained, through this instrumentality, a witness to fact which it is difficult to gainsay. There is no cross-questioning such evidence. In cases of boiler explosion and accidents to machinery, and even the damage done to vessels by collisions at sea, the silent evidence of the sun-picture is sufficient to settle many a disputed point; and not long since a lawsuit, in which Earl Spencer was one of the litigants, was decided by a photograph of a public road and garden wall, which settled a point of disputed boundary.

"But the most extraordinary piece of legal evidence we have yet heard of occurred some time since in Australia. A gentleman named Black went with a surveyor to examine into the particulars of a certain mine claim, when he was suddenly seized by some roughs supposed to be in the pay of the other side, stripped, smeared with tar, and for want of feathers was ornamented with straw, wool, and other rubbish. When he managed to escape from his persecutors, instead of retiring to get rid of his horrid encumbrance, he determined to take a note of it at once, and forthwith proceeded to a photographer, where his likeness was taken in this extraordinary costume, and with this evidence upon him he proceeded to his lawyer, and laid his damages at $2000, which he ought to have obtained, if he did not."

—On the first of July next uniform postage stamps will be introduced in the post offices of Germany.

—A couple at Danbury, Conn., having carefully considered the question for twenty-five years, have recently decided to get married.

—The snail stands a chance for the toothache. Somebody says he has 110 rows of teeth, with 111 on each row, or 12,210.

—Visalia, South California, sees all big trees and goes them seven feet better, with a sapling forty feet and four inches in diameter.

—The Newark Board of Education is discussing the question of admitting colored pupils to the High School. A few Hard Shells oppose the proposition, but there appears to be a majority in its favor.

—That the language of Wales is not equal to the requirements of modern American Democracy is shown by these few lines in the Welsh paper at Scranton: — "Cyfarfu Cynapledd Ddemocrataidd Dalaeth am 10 o'r gloch heddyw, ac wedi, penodo crvahwyallawd gobiriwyd hyd 2 y prydnawn, pan y gwnaed y penodiadau canlynol: Am *Auditor-General*, y Cad. Wm. McCandless o Philadelphia; am *Surveyor-General*, Captain J. M. Coke o Sir Lawrence. Wm. A. Wallace (Coffee Pot Wallace) a etholwyd yn Gadeirydd Cysbyllawd Canolbarthol y Dalaeth."

## FOREIGN MAIL NOTES.

—When Garibaldi's daughter Theresa died at Florence, in January last, so little money was found in her possession that friends had to pay for her funeral.

—Marshal Prim left to his family a library of upward of thirty thousand volumes. The Cabinet of King Amadeus intends to propose to the new Cortes to purchase that library for the State.

—The Queen of Sweden died of a disease contracted while she was watching, a few months ago, at the death-bed of her mother, the Princess Frederica, of the Netherlands, a sister of the Emperor William of Germany.

—The Gymnase Theatre in Paris, upon reopening its doors, resumed the representations of *Frou-Frou*, but the play which, previous to the war, had delighted the Parisians so much, did not prove attractive any more, and had to be dropped.

—The brother of Henry Heine, the gifted German poet and satirist who died in Paris several years ago in very humble circumstances, is a millionaire in Vienna, proprietor of a very flourishing daily newspaper and a nobleman by the grace of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

—August Lewald, a German journalist, novelist, and dramatist of great celebrity, died the other day in his seventy-ninth year at Munich in Bavaria. Many years ago he started the *Europa*, a literary journal, which soon became the most popular paper of its class on the Continent of Europe. He was a brother of Fanny Lewald.

—There has been a reconciliation between the King of Portugal and his Queen, Maria Pia. A letter from the Holy Father, remonstrating with the King for his conduct towards his consort, is said to have led to the reconciliation. Maria Pia, it is true, is a daughter of Victor Emanuel, but Pius the Ninth is her godfather, and has always been very kind to her.

—Prince Bismarck has two organs, an official one, the *Provincial Correspondence*, which is edited by Lothar Bucher, who was formerly a democrat of republican proclivities, and a semi-official one, the *North German Universal Gazette*. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, though generally well informed about the views and intentions of the Prussian Government, has no connection whatever with it.


EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 18w26t7 G. F. WEEKS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS,, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-4 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

[Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE PESCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 20 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

SAXON GREEN.

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.


## RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after THURSDAY, June 1, 1871,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 2·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,

May 29, 1871. Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—The short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 7·10 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 4·15 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 3·50 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 12·30 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·50 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7·40 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 9·30 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6·35 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7·50 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 11·20 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 10·00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6·30 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 9·00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 5·25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·50 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8·03 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9·15 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·30 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 1·25 A. M. |
| " | " Sunbury | 1·25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9·40 A. M. |

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight (with passenger car) | 7·00 A. M. |
| Mail | 8·00 A. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 3·45 P. M. |

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight | 12·45 P. M. |
| Mail | 4·00 P. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 6·15 A. M. |

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield, 7·0 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M.

For Hammonton and intermediate stations, 6·00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.

Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading and Allentown Way | 7·30 A. m. |
| Harrisburg and Pottsville Express | 8·30 a. m |
| Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n | 12·30 p. m |
| Harrisburg and Pottsville Express | 3·30 p. m. |
| Pottstown Accommodation | 4·30 p. m. |
| Reading and Pottsville Accommodation | 5·15 p. m. |

ON SUNDAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Reading | 8·00 a m |
| To Pottsville | 3.15 p. m. |

TRAINS ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pottstown Accommodation | 8·45 a. m. |
| Reading and Pottsville Accommodation | 10·20 a. m. |
| Harrisburg and Pottsville Express | 1·00 p. m. |
| Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n | 4·30 p. m. |
| Harrisburg and Pottsville Express | 6·15 p. m. |
| Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation | 9·10 p. m. |

ON SUNDAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pottsville | 12·35 a. m. |
| From Reading | 7·15 p. m. |

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Sunday Trains No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a. m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·20, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 5, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·50 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·50 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Fott's Landing, Springfield or Scharrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 6·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¼ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 5 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bryn Mawr Accommodation | 6·30 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9·40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 12·40 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 7·20 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 7·20 P. M. |
| First Pacific Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Way Passenger Train | 11·20 P. M. |

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·40 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·40 A. M. |
| Bryn Mawr Accommodation | 8·40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 11·15 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·40 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 6·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 6·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 3·15 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·45 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## HOMŒOPATHY.

**Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy—Second Day's Session—Important Proceedings.**

At the close of the business session yesterday afternoon a large number of the delegates, accompanied by their ladies, accepted the invitation of Commodore Emmons, and left the Navy Yard in the United States tug Pinto. Fort Mifflin and League Island were visited. At the latter place a fine view of the iron-clads was had. Returning, the excursionists reached Chesnut street wharf at 7 P. M.

In the evening Dr. T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered the annual address at the Academy of Music, which met with but little favor, owing to the peculiar theories advanced by the orator. A resolution was adopted thanking him for the address and at the same time condemning the ideas advanced in the same.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Committee of Arrangements, with their guests and ladies, paid a visit to Independence Hall, where some time was passed in inspecting the Revolutionary relics there deposited. Mayor Fox was expected to have addressed the delegates, welcoming them to the city, but, owing to pressing public business, he was prevented from being present.

At 10 o'clock the convention reassembled at the hall of the Mercantile Library, President Beckwith in the Chair.

Dr. T. S. Verdi, from the Committee on Legislation, offered the following resolutions in lieu of those offered by the committee yesterday:—

*Resolved*, That the interests of the cause of truth and the interests of humanity rise higher than the distinctive lines of medical schools, and we hold it to be the duty of medical men to disregard such distinctive lines where these higher interests can be subserved thereby.

*Resolved*, That the exclusion of medical men from positions of honor and trust in the public institutions of the country or in the Government service, on account of medical opinions, is an abuse of power, and ought no longer to be tolerated.

*Resolved*, That the censure and ostracism with which some medical organizations are pursuing the more liberal-minded of their members, are an invasion of the rights of American citizens, subversive of the freedom of thought and action which should characterize all scientific bodies.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, of Boston, chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, presented several papers by Drs. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn.; T. S. Hayne, of Chicago; Carroll Dunham, of New York; S. S. Swann, of New York.

Dr. Carroll Dunham presented an able paper on "Diarrhœa accompanied by pain," at the request of its author, Dr. J. J. Mitchell, of Newburg, New York. This paper presents a plan for simplifying the method of making an exact prescription.

Dr. Dunham also exhibitad a specimen of Cundurango wood, from Ecuador, the newly-discovered remedy for cancer.

Dr. Wesselhoeft then read a paper from Dr. Theodore Bacmeister, of Toulon, Ill., upon the subject of "Ustilago Madis."

Also, a letter from Dr. J. T. Gilchrist, of Minnesota, in reference to a new repertory which he and thirty-six others were preparing.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements suggested that the members of the convention visit the Hahnemann Medical College without waiting for a formal invitation.

The papers just read were then discussed at length.

Dr. Thayer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Publication to have the reports of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings printed at once, and supplied to the members in slips.

Several delegates objected, owing to the expenditure of money it would require.

Dr. Wesselhoeft begged leave to differ. He thought that if there was anything that should be published and laid before the members it was certainly the reports of the Bureau of Materia Medica.

Dr. Verdi explained that the expense would be very small indeed.

Dr. Baker did not think it at all necessary to publish the reports, but, on the contrary, they should lie with the committee for another year.

The resolution then passed.

A discussion here followed on the use of cimicifuga in cases of heart disease and parturition.

At the suggestion of Dr. Haesler arrangements were made for furnishing members with photographs of the original founders of the Institute, as also a group of all the present members of the institute.

Dr. McManus, chairman of the Board of Censors, reported a number of names for membership.

On motion all the names presented by the board were accepted and elected members, with the exception of Alonzo Potter Bowers, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., owing to some doubt as to the college from which he received his diploma.

Dr. Gray moved that the rejected candidate have permission to go before the Board of Censors for examination.

Dr. Beebe moved a substitute, that the Institute did not recognize a diploma granted by the Philadelphia University.

The Chair—Do you offer that as a substitute?

Dr. Beebe—I do, sir.

The Chair—Then I will not accept it. It should be offered as an amendment.

Dr. Thayer moved to recommit the matter to the Board of Censors, which was carried.

Dr. Beebe then renewed his motion.

Dr. Gray trusted that Dr. Beebe would not press his motion, as they were not present to censure certain colleges.

Dr. Beck then amended his resolution that *hereafter* the institute does not recognize, etc.

Dr. Morgan raised a point of order that the discussion was out of place, as according to the rules it should only be brought up at the close of the session. He was sustained by the Chair.

Dr. Beebe appealed from the decision of the Chair, but his appeal was not sustained, and the application was referred back to the Board of Censors for further investigation.

The report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy was read and the bureau closed.

The report of the Bureau of Obstetrics being next in order, Dr. H. N. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, read a paper upon the subject.

Dr. J. H. Woodbury, of Boston, commenced to read a paper upon "Topical Application in Uterine Diseases," when a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE PARK.—Having obtained permission from the Commissioners, Mr. George Kohl has converted one of the mansions on Belmont avenue, in the West Park, into a hotel, where he proposes to keep the most refreshing of viands and delectables for the visitors to that charming section of Fairmount. To-morrow afternoon he will open this new resort, and will thenceforward be constantly prepared to relieve thirsty and hungry humanity. He will make arrangements, as his patrons may wish, for private suppers, and will do "his level best" to merit the patronage of the public.

ONE OF THE most distinguished of the pulpit orators of Scotland, Rev. William M. Taylor, may be heard this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church of Germantown, and to-morrow evening in Dr. Wylie's church, on Broad street, below Spruce. Mr. Taylor is the delegate from the U. P. Church of Scotland to the sister American churches, and is preaching to the most cultivated congregation in Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. Storrs') with great acceptance, filling the house to overflowing.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING.—A colored man who practises medicine in the lower section of the city, by name Charles Davis, was placed under arrest in St. Mary street, above Sixth, by Officer Siegrist, of the Third district, last night, on the charge of having administered a dose to a colored child of that vicinity, from the effects of which the infant died almost instantly. The Doctor will be detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER ARRESTED.—One of the officers of the Delaware Harbor police yesterday arrested Daniel H. Case, the captain of the schooner Jesse Allen, for running into and upsetting a batteau containing a number of boys, on the Delaware, opposite the Kensington Water Works, on Saturday last. The captain was taken before Alderman Cahill, and was required to enter bonds in $1000 to answer a misdemeanor.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC.

**The First Day's Business Session of the National Photographic Association—General Business.**

The National Photographic Association held its first regular business meeting of the annual series this morning, in the basement of Horticultural Hall.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ab. Bogardus, the President, who introduced Mr. W. H. Rhodes, the Local Secretary of the Association, who made a short address. The following is an abstract:—

"We can now say that the National Photographic Association is a success. When we first met in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, we had great doubts of its success. We hope that the present anniversary will be as effective as the last one in the city of Cleveland. It is hoped that none of those who visit our city on this occasion will regret the time spent. In the name of our city and State we welcome you heartily."

The President, Mr. Bogardus, then replied as follows:—

"The exhibition of the workmanship of the members of this association now displayed in the hall shows what good has been done by the formation of our society. I remember when we used to fight each other. I remember when I was afraid to trust you in my dark room and you were afraid to trust me. But now all is changed through the association. We now all pull together, and in union there is strength."

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read by Mr. E. L. Wilson, Permanent Secretary, and approved.

The calling of the roll was, on motion, postponed until later in the morning.

Several communications were then read by the secretary.

Several of these were from members who were unable to be present. One was an invitation to the association to meet in San Francisco, Cal.

A note from Mayor Fox was read expressing great regret that on account of an engagement out of the city he would be unable to read the address of welcome this afternoon.

A letter from Dr. Vogel, a noted photographer of Berlin, Germany, and an honorary member of the association, was also read, expressing regret for compelled absence.

The report of the treasurer, Albert Moore, was read, showing that the receipts during the year had been $2445·56 and the expenditures $1058 58, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1386·98. The report was received and an auditing committee appointed.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by W. Irving Adams, chairman. It was read, accepted, and ordered to be placed upon the file.

Mr. J. W. Black, of Boston, took the floor previous to the reading of the report on the progress of photography, which was the next thing in order, who described a novel kind of silver bath which he had been in the habit of using.

Mr. Black was formally thanked by the President in the name of the Association.

Mr. Henry Anthony read the report of the Committee on the Relief Fund. The report stated that the committee had not yet fully organized. The members signing the report recommended that the committee be reduced to three members, all of whom shall reside in the same locality. The report was received.

After discussion the recommendation of the committee was on motion adopted.

Mr. G. Y. Bell, solicitor and counsellor of the association, made a report. He spoke of several patent cases and their infringements which had interested the association, and gave the history of the cases and their issues. One of these was what was known as the Shaw & Wilcox patent; another was the Bogardus case. Mr. Bell stated that when these cases were finally decided he thought the result would be in favor of the association.

Mr. Bendann, of Baltimore, moved that the election of officers be made the special order of the day for 3 P. M. of Thursday, and that the Committee on Nominations be appointed by the president. This was amended so as to allow the association to appoint the committee. Lost. The original resolution was then agreed to.

A resolution asking the Executive Committee to prepare business for the association, and to hold meetings daily from 9 to 10 A. M., was offered and adopted.

A motion was made that all resolutions relating to general business or appropriations of money be referred to the Executive Committee, who will report at the following day's session, so that the time may be preserved for practical experiments in photography, the most important object of the meetings of the association. This was amended so as to include the appropriations of money only, and was then adopted as amended.

The President appointed Messrs. Lomis, of Boston; Rider, of Cleveland; Anderson, of New York; Corbett, of Philadelphia, and Butler, of Buffalo, as members of the Committee on Nominations. This committee was afterwards altered by the omission of Mr. Lomis' name, and the addition of A. Hall, of Chicago.

On motion a committee was appointed to fix a time and place for the taking of the photograph of the members of the association, according to general custom, the picture at this meeting to be taken by Mr. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

The hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. were fixed for the business meetings of the association.

The arrangements for the reception in the Academy of Music in the afternoon were then announced by the Secretary. The members were to occupy the parquet in a body.

Messrs. Vansycle and Fenimore, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Scholten, of St. Louis, were appointed the committee to confer with Mr. Gutekunst concerning the taking of the picture of the members of the association.

Several notices were given of proposed amendments to the by-laws, which were to be acted on at a subsequent session.

Adjourned until afternoon.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, June 3, 1871, was as follows:—

| | Total for Week | Same week last year | Increase and Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Passing over Main Line and Leh. Val. Branch | 113,105·17 | 28,877·12 | $4,228·05 |
| For shipment by Canal | 32,454·07 | 3,505·18 | 28,889·09 |
| Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad | 4,461·02 | 3,268·03 | 1,192·19 |
| Shipped West or South from Pine Grove | 1,538·10 | 348·17 | 1,189·13 |
| Consumed on Laterals | 1,910·00 | 2,577·15 | d767·15 |
| Lehigh & Wyoming Coal | 1146·08 | 2,780·16 | d2,634·08 |
| Total Anthracite paying freight | 153,516·44 | 41,312·01 | 112,204·03 |
| Bituminous | 14,356·06 | 9,274·15 | 5,081·11 |
| Total all kinds paying freight | 167,872·10 | 50,586·16 | 117,285·14 |
| Coal for Company's use | 2,694·19 | 2,645·05 | d49·86 |
| Total tonnage for week | 170,477·09 | 53,232·01 | 117,245·08 |
| Previously this year | 1,600,170·19 | 1,484,674·06 | 115,496·13 |
| Total to date | 1,770,648·08 | 1,537,906·07 | 232,742·01 |
| SHIPPED BY CANAL. | | | |
| From Schuylkill Haven | 33,312·10 | 2,552·00 | 30,760·10 |
| From Port Clinton | 1,651·09 | 251·00 | 1,400·09 |
| Total tonnage for week | 34,963·19 | 2,803·00 | 32,160·19 |
| Previously this year | 131,891·17 | 165,134·15 | 85,957·02 |
| Total to date | 186,855·07 | 67,937·15 | 118,117·12 |

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the above society was held this morning in the rooms at Ninth and Walnut streets, William H. Drayton, President, in the chair; Thomas M. Coleman, Secretary.

Mr. Ingersoll brought from his farm a fine specimen of oats, which had been grown under his superintendence. The grain was in a very vigorous and flourishing condition, and the gentleman attributed the rapidity of its growth and its strength to the use of salt. Those portions where no salt was applied have not succeeded in producing as good oats.

A general interchange of opinion took place on ploughing, harrowing, pulverization of sods, etc., and after the election of a new member the society adjourned.

DISASTER TO A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL.—The bark Guiseppe Prata, Captain Mozelia, from Philadelphia, March 31, is reported per cable as having shipped a sea which carried overboard her master, one mate, and several sailors, all of whom were drowned.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Francis McCabe, who, together with others, made an unprovoked assault and battery upon a colored man named Louis Le Blanc, was arrested at Broad and Kater streets last night. He was committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Dallas.

WIFE BEATER.—Alexander McKee, of No. 1039 Lingo street, beat his wife yesterday, for which assault he has been placed under $600 bail by Alderman Dallas.

MAD DOG SHOT.—Officer Haggerty, of the Second district, despatched with his pistol a mad dog at Sixth and Bainbridge streets this morning.

THE NEW BRANCH.—The Columbia avenue branch of the Union Passenger Railway will be opened to-morrow afternoon.

## WHISKY.

**How Many it Sends to Prison—Poisons Mixed with It.**

Prison agent Mullen is down on drunkenness, and that particular agent of misery and destruction—whisky; for he devotes a very large portion of his last report (which we could just advert to yesterday for want of space) to an exhibition of its alarming effects. He says:—

"There are in our city 366 churches, 380 schoolhouses, and about 8000 rum shops. Of the latter, there are but 4159 that are licensed. The fruits of these licensed and unlicensed dens of iniquity are to be found in the annals of the police and the prison records, where it will be seen that during the year 1870 there have been 31,634 arrests made by the police: of which 15,288 persons were sent to prison, to be disposed of by the Courts and other authorities. Of this number, there were 33 arrested for murder, and 132 for an assault, with intent to commit murder. For assault and battery, 1376; disorderly conduct and breach of the peace, 5398; intoxication, 3983; and vagrancy, 1377. Thus, of the entire number of commitments, 15,287, about four-fifths, or 12,266, are traceable to intemperance; alcoholic stimulants being, with few exceptions, the exciting causes of all the offenses in the foregoing list. Of the number committed to prison within the year, there were 23 who died from mania-a-potu. The whole number committed to our prison for drunkenness, since January 1, 1847, is 190,225. The suffering and misery consequent upon the use of intoxicating liquors, eternity alone can reveal."

E. R. Hutchins, M. D., comes to the aid of Agent Mullen and gives to the public several analyses of the whisky it drinks, adding:—

"In a large amount of liquors there is a gallon of strychnia solution, belladonna solution or stramonium solution to every four of the liquor. Tobacco is added; digitalis is added; oil of vitriol is added; aconite is added; Indian hemp is added; opium, etc., etc., are added. To give color, calomel or burnt sugar or molasses, or red saunders or oil of almond, is added. To give it the taste of age, grape stones or oak sawdust."

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—United States Commissioner Clark had before him to-day at noon Captain James Field and First Mate John Field, of the brig James Baker, who were charged with cruelty on the high seas to a seaman named Maurice Laflin. The following is the testimony:—

Maurice Laflin sworn—I was a seaman on board the brig James Baker; shipped on the 19th of April last for a voyage to Cardenas, and return; on our way back I was hit and kicked by both the mate and captain; the assault occurred when we were three days out from Cardenas; I was making the main sheet fast, having been ordered to do so by both captain and mate; the captain struck me in the nose with his closed fist, and then kicked me in the side; the mate did the same thing; this was not the first time that I was struck; the mate had assaulted me three or four times before; the assault brought blood; the captain gave nothing to put on the wound.

Cross-examined—The captain never ill-treated me before or after the time when I was fastening the main sheet; he ordered me to haul it aft; did not let go of it until he told me, and he then took hold himself; it was at that time that he struck me, and the mate came around from the side of the vessel and also struck me.

John Osborne, another of the crew, saw the assault and corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. The witness was subjected to a long cross-examination, after which the hearing was postponed until to-morrow, the defendants being required to give bail until that time.

A LIVELY ROW IN GASKILL STREET.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, as Mr. John Hurst, who lives at the tenement house No. 305 Gaskill street, was entering his house, he was attacked by a gang of men, of whom the notorious "Punch McLaughlin" was one. Hurst had got partially within the door, when he was assaulted, dragged out, and beaten. He screamed, and a number of the inmates of the house, both male and female, came to the rescue, when one of the crowd, named George Barton, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Mary Morris. He did not shoot, however, but struck the woman in the mouth with the butt end of the weapon. Ross Patterson, another of the crowd, drew a knife and made numerous warlike threats and demonstrations. The above-named assailants, together with Alfred Booz, who had knocked Hurst down in the first place, were arrested by a number of policemen of the Third district, and they will be arraigned before the sitting magistrate at the Central this afternoon.

NO QUORUM OF THE BUILDING COMMISSION.—The regular meeting of the Public Building Commission was called for yesterday at 3½ o'clock, but a quorum failed to attend, and it was agreed to meet again to-day at 1½ o'clock, or every day hereafter until a quorum could be obtained. There were in attendance to-day at the hour appointed, Messrs. Cattell, Gray, Huhn, Perkins, and Wetherill. These gentlemen waited about half an hour, and none of the other members putting in an appearance, the members resolved to meet to-morrow at 12½. Messrs. Fox, Cuyler, and Rice are out of town, and it remained to-day between Messrs. Cassidy, Stokley, and Phillips for one of these gentlemen to make up a quorum, the presence of six members being necessary for that purpose.

SWIMMERS ARRESTED.—The Schuylkill Harbor police yesterday arrested a half dozen men for swimming in the river opposite Woodland Cemetery. This place is a favorite resort for the bathers, but as a large number of people, including many ladies, visit the cemetery daily the officers intend to break the practice up. Each of the swimmers was fined for the offense.

A FATAL FALL.—At 12 o'clock to-day, Barney O'Neill, aged thirty-five years, fell from a ladder at the new school-house on Frankford road, near Clearfield street, and was killed. The Coroner was notified that the body lies at deceased's late residence on Pink street, near Master.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night thieves entered the coal office of Snowdon & Rau, Dillwyn and Willow streets, and stole everything movable that they could carry off. This is the third time within fifteen months that this office has been entered.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 City 6s, New | 100 | 100 sh Read R | b60. 58·81 |
| d bill | 100 | 300 do | s60. 58¾ |
| 1 sh Cam & Am | 128¼ | 100 do | s30. 58¾ |
| 40 do | 129 | 200 do | s60. 58¾ |
| 60 do | 129 | 100 sh Cata Prf | 49½ |
| 100 sh 13th & 15th R | 24½ | | |

AFTER BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 Sch N 6s 82 | 80½ | 2 sh Penna R | 62 |
| $7500 Leh Gold L | 93¾ | 7 do | 62¼ |
| 24 sh Mech Bk | s5. 83 | 2 sh C & AR | 129 |
| 36 do | s5. 83 | 40 do | 129 |
| 100 sh Leh N St | 38¾ | 200 sh Sch N Prf | 18½ |
| 100 do | b3. 38¾ | 500 sh Read R | b30. 58·81 |


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# THIRD EDITION

## THE BOWEN MUTINY CASE.

## Free Masonry in New York.

## Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

## MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

## Movements of the President.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.*

**The Mutiny on the Brig Bowen.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—The mutineers of the brig J. L. Bowen were brought here this morning. Their names are Manuel Antoine, Thomas Rooche, Mike Antoine, and James Thomas, all colored. When the officer and assistants went on board all was quiet, the villains evidently not expecting a surprise.

On the deck forward were found two, who were immediately handcuffed, the other two being found in their bunks. Thomas admitted that he struck the captain, but added that he was driven to it. The others lay all blame on Thomas. The formality of handing the prisoners over to United States Commissioner Davenport was gone through at once, after being brought to the city, and the investigation will proceed without delay.

**Obituary.**

BUFFALO, June 7.—Hon. John B. Skinner, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western New York, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years, died early this morning.

**The Erie Rioters Dispersed.**

Captain Donohue, of the Buffalo city police, who for several days past has been engaged with a detachment of police protecting property at Portage and Hornellsville, in anticipation of a riot against the Erie Railway strikers, returned this morning and reports the strike at an end and the rioters dispersed.

**The President at West Point.**

WEST POINT, June 7.—The President's visit here is more for pleasure than business, and to witness the examination of the graduating class, his son being one of the members. Mrs. Grant and daughter and the President left Cozzens' hotel at 11 A. M. for a carriage drive. They will be at the artillery drill this afternoon, and the mortar firing to-night.

**Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Grand Lodge of Masons went went into session this morning at 9 o'clock. John M. Anthon, Grand Master, presided. All the officers and representatives were present.

The proceedings were opened with prayer.

A resolution to amend the law of 1864 so as to have the corporators of the hall and asylum to consist of the G. M., Deputy G. M., Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Secretary and five Representatives, to be annually elected, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Condition of Masonry.

Resolutions to appropriate five hundred dollars to the widow and children of a deceased brother, and six hundred dollars to the Rochester Board of Relief, were referred to the Finance Committee.

Grand Representatives from Oregon and Minnesota and Ohio were received with grand honors.

Grand Lecturer Raymond reported the standard work as very popular among all the Jurisdictions.

The Board of Relief reported the receipts at $6621; disbursements (charity, purchase of burial lots, salaries, rent, incidentals), $5785; balance on hand, $836.

**The American Seal Lock Company.**

The efforts to have the order of Secretary Boutwell in relation to the adoption by the Government of the locks of the American Seal Lock Company rescinded, are, it is stated, sustained by parties interested in smuggling across the Canadian border.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.*

**Business at the Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Printing Bureau to-day delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury twenty-five millions of the funded loan bonds, in fifties, hundreds, thousands, five thousands, and ten thousands. A large amount of coupon bonds are being exchanged daily for registered bonds.

Naval Officer Laflin is here on a business visit.

**Secretary Belknap**

leaves for West Point this evening to attend the annual examination. He will be absent about a week.

**The President**

will probably return here on the 15th instant, when a Cabinet meeting will be held.

**The New Mexico Governorship.**

Hon. Willard Warner, of Alabama, has formally declined the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

*Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Railway Injunction.**

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The Supreme Court has granted an injunction in favor of the Boston and Maine Railroad against the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, restraining it from running by South Berwick without stopping, and taking the Boston and Maine cars, and from leaving Portland with their afternoon express without taking the Boston and Maine cars.

**New Hampshire Politics.**

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The Democrats are confident this morning of carrying the organization of the House and electing Weston Governor. The Republicans are despondent. At the Senatorial caucus this morning, the Democrats nominated G. W. N. Pittman, of Bartlett, as President, and Wm. Chase, of Concord, as Clerk. The Republicans nominated Chas. H. Campbell, of Nashua, as President, and L. Z. Morrill, of Concord, for Clerk.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112; do. 1864, cp., 112; do. 1865, cp., 112; do. 1865, new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 40; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 117¾; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 134¾; Michigan Southern, 116½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 117½; Chicago and Rock Island, 125½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 59½.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton very strong; low middling, 18½c.; middling uplands, 19¼@20c. Flour steady, with an improved demand. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·60. Corn quiet and steady: Southern white, 77@79c.; Southern yellow and mixed Western, 73@74c. Oats firmer at 64@70c. Mess Pork weak at $17. Bacon firmer, and more active; shoulders, 7¼c.; rib sides, 9c.; clear rib sides, 9¾c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard dull. Whisky steady at 94c.

**Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, June 7—10·30 A. M.—Wheat steady, $1·27¾@1·25¾, cash last half; $1·27¾@1·27½, seller July; $1·21 bid and $1·22 asked, seller July and August; $1·16 bid, seller year.

Corn steady; 62½@63½c., seller June; 54⅝@54¾c., seller July.

| | Receipts. | Shipts. | | Receipts. | Shipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 4,600 | 5,000 | Oats, bus. | 21,000 | 101,000 |
| Wheat, bus. | 50,000 | 71,000 | Rye, bus. | 2,000 | none. |
| Corn, bus. | 147,000 | 94,000 | Barley, bus. | none. | 1,000 |

## UNCLERICAL CONDUCT.

**A Clergyman of Titusville Knocks his Niece Down with a Heavy Cane and Brutally Misuses Her.**

The following facts are gathered from the Titusville *Herald*, which paper disclaims any sectarian feeling in the matter, and says it merely performs a public duty in publishing its account of the affair:—On Saturday last the community, and especially the Catholic portion of it, were excited by a report, which spread rapidly through the city, that the Rev. Napoleon Mignault, pastor of St. Titus' Church, had, a little after 12 o'clock the previous night, committed an aggravated assault upon his niece, Miss Ida Menard. The facts in the case are briefly as follows:—Miss Menard is a comely young woman about 23 years of age, who is said to have been educated by Mr. Mignault, and has been in his custody for several years. The young lady is accused of having a will of her own, which has been the cause of frequent altercations with her reverend uncle. Upon this occasion she was desirous of going to Canada to visit her grandmother, along with her brother. About 12 o'clock on Friday night Miss Menard slipped out of the house and went down to the residence of Mr. John McGraw, intending clandestinely to leave with her brother for Canada on Saturday morning. Mr. Mignault followed his niece, and, after searching the house found Miss Menard secreted under the bed. He immediately seized her by the hair and dragged her into the front room. He then knocked her down upon the floor with his heavy walking cane, and beat her indiscriminately over the body while she lay prostrate on he floor, and otherwise brutally maltreated her. William McGraw, the son of Mr. McGraw, stepped between the infuriated man and the girl during the assault, but was immediately thrown against the wall with such force as to render his interference useless. The walking stick was broken over Miss Menard's body, and she was beaten until she consented to go home with him. Upon reaching the pavement Mignault was immediately confronted by several respectable citizens, who had witnessed the assault through the doors and windows, and was given to understand that such a scene was a disgrace to the Church and the community. Upon the way home, however, Mignault again attacked his niece and beat her severely. There were so many people who witnessed the affair that the particulars spread rapidly through the city during the day, and in the evening Mignault was arrested and brought before Justice Strouss upon a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Mignault brought his niece with him to the office of the justice, and pleaded not guilty. The charge was then withdrawn, as the young woman was there and declined to substantiate it. She appeared very much disconcerted, and wept bitterly in the court-room.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Prison Cases.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.*

Prison cases occupied the court to-day.

John Keiler, alias King, and Samuel Wills, overgrown good-for-nothings, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from the insane department of the Almshouse. The goods were found in their possession and were identified.

Ferdinand Flick pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing two wagon springs from Mr. Frederick Fisher. He was employed in Mr. Fisher's blacksmith shop, but not giving satisfaction was discharged. He was, however, at his own request, allowed to stay at Mr. Fisher's house one night after his discharge, and getting up very early next morning he stole the wagon springs and went away. When arrested he had the springs in his possession, which were recovered and returned to the owner.

Charles Stewart, an incorrigible idler, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing lead pipe. It was testified that he was known in his neighborhood as a lazy fellow, who could not be induced to work. Several days ago he got into a newly finished house at Seventeenth and South streets, and cut about twenty pounds of pipe from various parts of the walls, flooding the building; and when leaving he fastened the doors and filled the key-holes with rags, so as to prevent persons from entering to stop the mischief.

Thomas Hill was convicted of the charge of beating his wife. Cause, whisky.

John Mall owned up to the offense of putting a live snake in Timothy Congo's face, and then beating him in a mean and cowardly manner because Congo refused to indulge him in such sport.

Thomas McVay, a boy, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing about $75 in small coins from Mr. John Simmons. Early one morning, before any of the employes had arrived at Mr. Simmons' store, the prisoner went in, opened the safe with a key, took the money and started to run away; but he was detected by a gentleman doing business near by, and, being captured, confessed his guilt and gave up the money.

John Adams pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a shawl and silver watch from the house in which he boarded. He was detected while pawning the articles.

In the case of John W. Murphy, contractor for the building of the South Street Bridge, who, for making an excavation in the bank of the river, was arrested by the tenant of the land for forcible entry and detainer, the prosecution was abandoned, the indictment submitted without evidence, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

**Tipstaves.**

Judge Allison to-day about 12 o'clock directed the roll of court officers to be called, in order to see who of them were in attendance, and about one-third of the entire number answered to their names. He said that while some of the officers proved very faithful to their duties, yet he had observed that many of them seemed to consider their time their own, and that they could come and go just when it suited their convenience.

He ordered the clerk to disallow the pay of those who failed to answer, and said he intended to have the roll called every day, and not only to discontinue the pay of the delinquents, but, if he found them persistent in their neglect, to suspend them from their positions as officers of the court.

Wasn't there a flutter and a rattling among the dry bones!


WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOR SALE.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1128 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 8¾ inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and 56 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet. Sale absolute.

By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 7 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO LET, SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.—Two adjoining large three-story brick eight-roomed houses, with front and side yards, hot and cold water, heaters, range, bath, piazzas in front. Corner of FIFTY-FOURTH and VINE Streets, West Philadelphia. Passenger cars every fifteen minutes. JOSEPH R. RHOADS,
6 7 21* No. 419 LOCUST Street.

CHESNUT HILL.—A HANDSOME PLACE, well located, near the depot, with Stable and Coach House, with or without use of horses and carriages, to be let for the summer to careful small family. House completely finished. Reference required. Address C. H. CARL, *Evening Telegraph*. 6 7 21*

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO PERPETUAL POLICIES OF INSURANCE, issued by the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia; one to MARY DONOHUE for $1500, dated February 28, 1856, No. 14926·30, and one to MARY QUINN for $1500, dated July 24, 1854, No. 22104·5. Information will be received by WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK, Administrator Estate of John Donohue,
6 1 6t* No. 16 North SEVENTH Street, Phila.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

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PULMONIC

SYRUP.

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This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, of pulmonary consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds. Dr. Schenck has been equally successful in the treatment of others similarly affected. Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of consumption and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. The Syrup is a safe remedy. It contains no mineral poison and no violent drug of any kind; hence it cannot possibly injure the system. Its healing effects on the lungs are most remarkable; it permeates those organs and carries its salutary influences to every part; it soothes the inflamed surface of the bronchial tubes; it promotes expectoration, and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. In short, it is the true remedy and the only one for the most fatal of all maladies, as many persons of the highest respectability who have experienced its benefits can testify. Numerous certificates to this effect, and full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, accompany each bottle.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.